

Iraq reports shellings by Iran

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Sunday Iran had struck at seven Iraqi centres with heavy artillery fire, but held back from charging it with breaching a halt to Gulf war attacks on civilian centres called for by Baghdad. Iraq started a 15-day moratorium Saturday, but President Saddam Hussein warned that Baghdad would strike again if Iran failed to respond. A communique issued in Baghdad listed the border towns of Mandali and Halabja among centres hit by Iranian artillery Saturday night and Sunday. But it maintained the Iraqi silence of the past two days on Tehran claims of an Iranian advance on the southern Gulf war front. The Baghdad communique also said Iraqi helicopters and ground artillery had struck at Iranian posts in the east Tigris River sector, destroying 13 boats.

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Kuwait cancels 'Eid celebrations

KUWAIT (AP) — The ruler of Kuwait on Sunday lamented dire conditions in the Arab World and decided to call off this year's celebrations of the Muslim feast, the royal court announced. It said that Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah deplored the bloodshed in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon as the primary reason behind his decision to cancel celebrations. "In view of the dire conditions besetting the Arab World and the Palestinian brothers in the (Lebanon) refugee camps, where Muslim blood is being spilled, and in share the grief that has entered every Palestinian home... we have decided to call off the 'Eid Al Fitr celebrations," Sheikh Jaber said in a statement, distributed by the Kuwait News Agency.

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Hassan visits geographic centre

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday paid a visit to the National Geographic Centre and was briefed on its activities and duties. Prince Hassan, who was accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and several cabinet members, also toured the centre's various sections.

MEA hijacker still held in Amman

AMMAN (R) — The hijacker who seized a Lebanese airliner flying from Beirut to Cyprus on Wednesday will be dealt with according to Jordanian law, Information Ministry Undersecretary Michael Hamarneh said Sunday. "The man, according to our law, is a criminal and is in detention. Security authorities will deal with him according to our laws and regulations," Mr. Hamarneh told Reuters. The Middle East Airlines jet was hijacked three hours after an airliner of Alfa, the Royal Jordanian airline, seized on a flight from Beirut to Amman the day before, was blown up at Beirut airport. The identity of the man who seized the Lebanese plane has not so far been released. He surrendered in Cyprus and asked to be flown to Amman.

Israelis destroy Arab homes, seize land

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have demolished all houses in a 200-dunum area belonging to Palestinians in Kherbet Tana of Beit Forek village in occupied Nablus. Al Ouds newspaper said that the occupation authorities expelled all inhabitants of the houses from the area and confiscated the land claiming that the houses were built on "Israeli government-owned" lands.

Israel jails soldier for four years

AMMAN (Petra) — An Israeli military court has sentenced an Israeli soldier to four-year imprisonment for stealing four bombs from his military unit and selling them to Palestinian resistance men. An Israeli spokesman said the bombs were used in attacks against Israeli military patrols in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Jewish Agency plans 4 Galilee settlements

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jewish Agency is planning to set up four new Jewish settlements in northern Galilee adjacent to Lebanon. The Israeli newspaper Jerusalem Post quoted the agency director as saying that the new settlements will be built near the settlements of Shlomi, Dovev, Mitzpeh and Bier. The agency has also decided to expand existing settlements of Granot and Bar Yohai. The recent deployment of the Israeli army in the northern border area made it necessary to step up settlement activities in that area, the paper added.

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32 TWA hostages appeal to Reagan against military action

Berri named as hijackers' negotiator

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Thirty-two Americans held hostage on a hijacked plane at Beirut airport Sunday urged President Reagan not to take military action against their captors, Beirut Radio said.

As Mr. Reagan cut short a holiday weekend in Camp David and returned in Washington, the radio broadcast the text of a letter signed by 32 Americans on the Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane, hijacked on Friday between Athens and Rome. It said the letter, addressed to Mr. Reagan, would be delivered to U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew in Beirut. The captive Americans, saying they wrote without any pressure, also said they hoped Israel could be convinced to meet the hijackers' demand to free Lebanese prisoners in Israeli jails.

Israel last April deported 1,200 prisoners from occupied South Lebanon to Israel. Both the U.S. and the International Red Cross said this was contrary to Geneva Conventions on the behaviour of an occupying army.

Israel has since freed some of the prisoners but is believed to still be holding about 700.

A ship, believed to be an Israeli gunboat, came ashore to a point directly opposite the parked aircraft Sunday afternoon, but moved off when shore-based anti-aircraft guns opened up.

It was fired on again as it moved inshore a second time and then took up station about two kilometres offshore.

Greek pop singer Demis Roussos, also held on the hijacked airliner, Sunday appealed for peaceful action to resolve the hijack crisis.

In a recorded statement broadcast in English over Beirut Radio, Roussos said: "I am very well and of course alive... we've been treated quite well."

He asked all governments involved "to please take some peaceful action in order to finish this hijacking."

"In the name of music and peace, I love you all and please do something peaceful and nice," he added.

The Americans' letter, handwritten on yellow paper, was brought by Land Rover from the plane and read out to journalists by an official of the Shiite Muslim militia Amal, whose men control Beirut airport.

Following is the text of the letter: "Dear President Reagan,

"We, the undersigned, the 32 American hostages aboard (TWA) flight 847 are writing you freely, not under duress."

"We implore you not to take any direct military action on our behalf."

"Please negotiate quickly our immediate release by convincing the Israelis to release the 800 Lebanese prisoners as requested now."

"Names of the signatories were not released."

TWA in New York said about 50 passengers and three crew were still held on the plane.

Earlier airport security sources told Reuters the hijackers had asked Lebanese cabinet minister Nabih Berri to negotiate for them in talks with the British, French and Spanish ambassadors and other officials.

Sources at Mr. Berri's home said he agreed so long as the hostages were not harmed and that he was given a public mandate for the talks.

The hijackers made the demand just over two hours after landing here for the third time since seizing the Boeing 727 last Friday.

They returned after a second flight to Algiers and threatened to crash the aircraft if they were refused landing permission. But the plane was allowed to land at 2:50 p.m. (11:50 GMT) after the pilot radioed that he was running out of fuel.

The airport security officials said French Ambassador Christian Giffard had said he was ready to negotiate. Spanish Ambassador Pedro Manuel Arístegui, briefly seized by gunmen in west Beirut last year, and Britain's David Miers wanted to contact their governments before deciding, they said.

Reports about the number of hijackers vary. The plane was originally seized by two men but during the Beirut stop a number of other armed men boarded it.

An American hostage freed from the plane said there were up to 20 hijackers aboard the airliner.

The passenger, who was not named, was speaking in an interview with French radio after being released from the hijacked Boeing 727 in Algiers Saturday.

Shortly after the American hostages' letter was read out, the hijackers released an American hostage. The man identified himself to reporters as Bob Peal, from Hutchinson, Kansas.

Reuter photographer Jacques Dabbaghian, who saw Peal at the airport, said he looked ill.

He was taken to the emergency ward at the American University Hospital in Beirut.

There was no explanation why only 32 passengers had signed the petition, although up to 45 are believed aboard.

A U.S. embassy official, contacted by telephone by the Associated Press, said he could not comment on any developments involving the hijacking and refused queries about the petition to Washington.

He declined comment on various reports that up to a dozen passengers with Jewish sounding names were unaccounted for and believed to be held hostage in Beirut (See page 2).

As the plane circled Beirut earlier Sunday, Lebanese authorities reversed a decision to prevent it landing after its four-hour flight from Algiers.

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Secrecy shrouds Israeli debate on hijackers' demands

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli government Sunday discussed the hijacking of an American airliner by Lebanese sky pirates but gave no indication whether it would bow to their demands that it free some 700 Lebanese prisoners.

A cabinet statement said that at its weekly meeting Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin briefed the government on the Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane which landed in Beirut Sunday with about 40 hostages for the third time since it was hijacked on Friday.

The United States has not asked Israel to release the Lebanese prisoners, the last of 1,200 detainees captured in Lebanon and transferred from Azaar camp in an Israeli jail two months ago, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

U.S. and Israeli officials have been in close contact over the incident, one Israeli official said.

A military source, outlining Israel's predicament, said: "Since we had been planning to free them, it would be silly to endanger all those hostages now. On the other hand, we don't want to appear weak by agreeing to the hijackers' demands."

The hijackers have also called for a withdrawal of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia from Lebanon.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres asked ministers not to comment in public on the hijacking, the cabinet statement said, apparently so as not to jeopardise the hostages.

The Israeli ambassador to United Nations, Benyamin Netanyahu, told Israel Radio that Israel would be making "a serious mistake" if it gave in to the hijackers' demands.

He said Israel should not view its controversial exchange last month of 1,150 prisoners for three Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon as a precedent for releasing the Lebanese.

But he added during an interview, "we know almost not

hing about him."

Celik was born 26 years ago to a family of sharecroppers in a village in the eastern Turkish province of Malatya.

Celik's parents died when he was young and he was reared by his older brother Mustafa, described by the Turkish press as a schoolteacher with rightist leanings.

Asked who was to help him kill the Pope in Turkey, Agca said Celik.

Asked who gave him the thousands of dollars he spent fleeing to Europe, Agca said Celik.

The Turkish mafia, Agca testified, approached him and Celik in Istanbul about killing the Pope. They agreed and went to the Bulgarian capital of Sofia and then Zurich to plan the attack, he said.

They were to divide a \$2 million reward with another Turkish defendant and carry out the attack with the help of Bulgarian embassy employees in Rome, Agca said.

On the day of the shooting, Agca and Celik were standing some 20 metres apart at St. Peter's Square, the indictment said. Both shot at the Pope and the plan called for Celik to explode two small bombs to cause panic and cover their escape from the crowded square, but he did not and Agca was captured, Agca said. He said he believed Celik had escaped aboard a truck with diplomatic immunity rented by the Bulgarian embassy and that he was alive "at least if the Bulgarians haven't eliminated him."

Italiano newspapers said Celik was killed to keep him quiet. The Bulgarians say he has not been spotted.



His Majesty King Hussein, who returned to Amman Sunday after visits to Egypt, the United States and Britain, is received upon arrival by His Highness Prince Mohammad and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (Petra photo)

King, Queen return

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

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Urquhart: UNIFIL best hope for peace in South

HELSINKI, Finland (AP) — The best chance of restoring peace in South Lebanon still rests with the U.N. peacekeeping force despite the hostage-taking by Israeli-backed militiamen, U.N. Undersecretary General Brian Urquhart has said.

Mr. Urquhart, instrumental in the safe release of 21 Finnish peacekeepers held for eight days by the South Lebanon Army (SLA), flew into Helsinki from Lebanon to report to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and the Foreign and Defence Ministries.

He told a news conference that the negotiated release of the Finns did not imply any recognition of the SLA, and he confirmed that Israeli troops had been present at the places where the peacekeeping soldiers were held.

"We will have to watch developments in South Lebanon very carefully over the next few months," Mr. Urquhart said. "But I still feel UNIFIL has the best chance of achieving what we all need—peace in South Lebanon."

He said the kidnapping of the Finnish peacekeepers rather accentuated the importance of UNIFIL's role.

"The Finns could easily have shot their way out. But that would have created an even bigger problem. We do not do things that way," Mr. Urquhart said.

The Undersecretary thanked the Finnish soldiers and the Finnish government for their restraint.

"It takes great deal more discipline and courage not to open fire than to do it," he said. "One of the problems in Lebanon is that almost everybody opens fire all the time."

Mr. Urquhart said that over the last few days he witnessed exchanges of fire with heavy machineguns, light machine guns, artillery and rockets in addition to the explosion of two car bombs.

"The success of UNIFIL so far has been that we do not do things that way," he said.

He said the outcome of the incident did not mean that the United Nations had given recognition to the SLA which he described as

"We were treated well. We had no complaint besides boredom," one of the freed soldiers told a reporter. He and the 20 other soldiers were rushed past reporters in Marjayoun north of the Israeli border and did not give their names.

When the Finns were seized, U.N. spokesman Timor Goksel reported a threat from the SLA militiamen to "shoot the U.N. soldiers one every hour."

Gen. Lahd, at a news conference last week, dismissed the death threats. He later demanded a face-to-face meeting with his men to determine the validity of reports that the 11 had defected.

"I am not satisfied that my soldiers deserted and clearly the Finnish battalion did something they were not permitted to do," Gen. Lahd told reporters shortly before the release.

The United Nations appointed a team this week to investigate the contradictory details concerning the hostage crisis. Goksel declined comment on the findings and said a report was being sent to New York.

Gen. Lahd denied during the week that Israel was in any way involved in the capture of the Finns, and Israeli leaders said repeatedly that they could not force the militia to free the captives.

In New York, the United Nations released a statement saying Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was "greatly relieved that the unwarranted detentions" of the Finnish soldiers had ended.

The U.N. force has patrolled South Lebanon since 1978 under a Security Council mandate.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, who has blamed the U.N. troops for the entire incident, renewed his criticism of the force in an Israeli Radio interview broadcast Saturday.

He said the presence of the U.N. forces prevented Israel from expanding its security zone in South Lebanon. He said it was not wide enough to prevent commando attacks on northern Israeli settlements.

"We are not war criminals or pirates but we claim rights usurped by Israel and America," it added. "These can be recovered only by force of arms."

President Reagan cut short a weekend at his Camp David retreat and returned to Washington, telling the hijackers to free the American passengers aboard the TWA jet now or face the consequences.

"(The hijackers) themselves will see for their own sake, they'd better turn these people loose," Mr. Reagan told reporters on his return to the White House.

Mr. Reagan said he decided to come back after learning that the hijacked plane was returning to Beirut from Algiers.



THIRD LANDING IN 3 DAYS: A hijacked Wednesday at Beirut airport. The TWA plane, Trans World Airways (TWA) airliner Sunday taxes which was hijacked Friday, was making its third landing in three days in Beirut on Sunday after Airline, plane that was blown up by hijackers on

8 Americans missing in TWA hijack

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department has said it was investigating reports that eight Americans with Jewish sounding names were spirited off a hijacked TWA plane after it was forced to land in Beirut for a second time.

Kathy Fiedib, a spokeswoman for the special Hijack Task Force set up by the State Department, told Reuters TWA had passed on a report by a stewardess released from the plane that the eight had been taken off by accomplices of the hijackers after the terrorists examined their passports and saw their names during the stop at Beirut early Saturday.

"It seems to be a very credible story. In addition to the stewardess, several passengers have told the same story," she said.

"It could very well be that the reports are accurate and we are investigating them."

The airliner was hijacked on Friday shortly after leaving Athens for Rome by two extremists armed with a nine millimetre pistol and two hand grenades.

It was first forced to land in Beirut, then flew to Algiers, then returned to Beirut where the eight were said to have been taken off to

an unknown destination and again flew to Algiers.

Meanwhile the unidentified body of a man killed at Beirut's airport by Lebanese sea pirates still in control of a TWA jetliner was "en route to the United States," a U.S. embassy official said Sunday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the body of a young, dark haired Caucasian man was transferred to a hospital in the mainly Christian eastern sector of the Lebanese capital Saturday night. It was later taken briefly to the U.S. embassy offices there before it was shipped to the United States.

The official, reached by telephone from mostly Muslim west

Beirut, declined to disclose the identity of the victim or to confirm his nationality.

The man was shot in the head and his body tossed out of the plane onto the tarmac of Beirut's airport early Saturday.

The hijackers had identified the man as an American Marine, but U.S. military officials denied there was any Marine aboard the hijacked plane.

The body was first taken to the American University Hospital morgue in west Beirut and was transferred to the eastern sector in a Red Cross ambulance.

The embassy official also declined to say how and when the body was being transferred to the United States.

Turkish parliament passes controversial police bill

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's parliament Sunday passed a controversial bill giving police wide new powers, after an appeal by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal at the end of a six-day debate, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said.

It said the bill sets out new areas of responsibility for the police including moral behaviour, control of entertainment, clubs and organisations and public health.

It lays down a maximum period of police detention of 24 hours, except where anti-state activities, drugs or smuggling are involved or where three or more people are suspected to have acted together, when the period is 15 days.

But one of the most contentious proposals, giving police the right to tap telephones and open mail on the authority of judicial officials, was dropped from the original draft.

The left-wing Populist Party led opposition to the bill, saying it would create a police state. Deputy used filibuster tactics to try to prevent its passage before par-

liament recesses later this week.

Western diplomats here said their governments were concerned the bill would worsen Turkey's human rights record, already tarnished by charges of torture in prisons and what is seen as a failure to return fully to democracy since the 1980 military coup.

The European Community Commission's Ankara representative, Briton Gwyn Morgan, was accused publicly by Mr. Ozal of interfering in Turkey's internal affairs after he told journalists the Commission opposed the bill.

It also created material for Turkey's cartoonists: The magazine *Firt* showed citizens using public telephones hung round the necks of policemen, one saying: "Sorry brother, we're just obeying orders."

Another, *Gir-Gir*, showed Mr. Ozal explaining to a citizen that all preparations for a transition to democracy are complete as their conversation is listened to by a man in a tree and other people are followed by plainclothesmen.

Jordanian council urges U.N. debate on Bulgarian Muslims

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Council of Islamic Organisations and Societies (CIOS) in Jordan has appealed to the United Nations for an urgent debate on what it described as the persecution of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

The council, in a letter sent to the Geneva-based U.N. Centre for Human Rights, cited a series of measures it said were being practised against the Muslims in Bulgaria. "Definitely, the human rights of the Muslim Turks are being violated in Bulgaria," the letter, signed by CIOS Secretary-General Abdul Latif Assubehi, said.

According to the council, measures adopted by the Sofia government against the Turkish Muslim minority include bans on circumcision, burial of the dead in the Islamic way and wedding ceremonies in the traditional Islamic style and prevention of the Muslims from offering prayers.

In addition, the council said, the government has also banned Muslims from using transport and prevents "others from dealing with Muslims in selling and buying."

Furthermore, the council told the U.N. centre, many of the mosques in Bulgaria have been closed down and left to gradual destruction while some others were razed down on "pretexts such as road, building or parking area construction."

Another anti-Islamic measure adopted by the Bulgarian authorities is the closure of all religious schools and imposing a ban on Islamic books and publication, the council said in its letter.

Many Muslims in various regions of Bulgaria "have faced torture and many are reported to be killed" because of their refusal to change their Islamic names to Bulgarian names, the council said. It quoted official records as indicating that some 203,000 Muslims were forced to change their names in eight Bulgarian provinces and said "there are many not recorded."

The council's letter to the Centre for Human Rights was accompanied by copies of messages and statement issued by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Kuwaiti parliament and the International Press Institute urging the Bulgarian authorities to uphold the principles of human rights and respect the rights of the Turkish minority in the country.

"On the face of such evidence, it is our duty to bring the question of the persecution of the Turkish Muslim minority to the attention of the United Nations," the CIOS letter said. "We would like that our official complaint be discussed at the United Nations Human

Rights Commission and the Sub-Commission for the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

"We would like to request that our complaint be dealt with in accordance with the United Nations Economic and Social Resolution 1503," the letter concluded.

It is estimated that about one and half million Muslims of ethnic Turkish origin are living in Bulgaria for several centuries and the issue of their treatment by the Sofia government in recent years has been a subject of heated exchanges between the Turkish and Bulgarian governments. It was also reported that Ankara had proposed high-level consultations and a bilateral agreement over the issue. However, the proposals received a cool response from Sofia, according to reports.

A statement issued by OIC Secretary-General Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada said the Turkish minority in Bulgaria is "an important segment of the Islamic Ummah," and the world Islamic community "cannot countenance the systematic obliteration of the religious and cultural rights" of the community.

The Jeddah-based OIC called on Sofia to "take immediate steps to put an end to the nefarious campaign and to effectively safeguard the religious cultural rights of the Turkish Muslim community."

It also appealed to "all Islamic and other countries to take all necessary steps to ensure that the fundamental rights" of the Turkish Muslim minority are protected in Bulgaria.

The Kuwaiti parliament, in a statement issued in April 1985, condemned "the repressive measures carried out against the Muslims of Bulgaria" and appealed to "all Muslims of the world to attempt to halt the pressures being exerted upon the Bulgarian Muslims to change their faith."

The International Press Institute, which groups about 2,000 leading journalists from the world over, said it was "most concerned to receive reports of oppressive measures taken against the Turkish minority, especially the termination of radio programmes in Turkish in Bulgarian radio and the denial of visas to Turkish journalists."

The institute noted that Bulgaria is scheduled to host the annual general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in October and called on Sofia to allow foreign journalists to visit Bulgaria and to ensure that "requests by news agencies, newspapers, radio and TV stations to have permanent correspondents in your country receive favourable and positive confirmation."

TWA hostages appeal against military action

(Continued from page 1)

Journalists monitoring radio communications with the control tower heard the hijackers demand for water, fuel, food and newspapers.

The hijackers also told the control tower they would not release their hostages unless Israel freed the prisoners.

"We remind America and Israel that we are not ready to release any of the hostages. Our blood testified to this until the release of our brothers held in Israeli jails," their statement to the control tower said.

The hijackers warned before leaving Algiers that if Israel did not meet their deadline "we shall make Israel pay for its refusal to

release our brother Arabs."

The statement said the hijackers were prepared to meet Red Cross representatives in Beirut, as they did in Algiers.

It asked the Red Cross to secure the release of 50 prisoners held by Israel in return for three American hostages they freed in Algiers early Sunday.

"This action is directed against Israeli attacks and against America which finances and supports Israel," the hijackers declared.

"But for America's financial and military aid for Israel, our fighters in the south (of Lebanon) would not have been seized and the Israeli occupation of the south would not have taken place," the statement declared.

TV & RADIO

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		21:05	Evening Show Contd.
		21:15	News Summary
		21:20	Evening Show Contd.
		21:30	News Summary
		21:35	Evening Show Contd.
		21:40	Close down
MAIN CHANNEL		BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz	
15:00	Koran	06:40	News 07:30 Trouble With The Natives 07:45 Hunger 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:30 Letterbox 08:40 Recording of the World News 11:00 Radio Times 11:05 Trouble With The Natives 11:20 Anything Goes 12:00 World News 12:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 12:30 Sarah and Company 11:00 World News 11:00 Radio Times 11:05 Trouble With The Natives 11:20 Anything Goes 12:00 World News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Financial News 12:40 Look Ahead 12:45 Football Choice 13:00 World Summary 13:15 Science in Action 13:30 Music Now 14:00 World News 14:05 News About Britain 14:15 Cricket Commentary 14:20 Britain 14:30 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Brain of Britain 1985 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Choice The 45 17:00 Outlook 17:05 Good Books 18:00 Radio Newsworld 18:15 Tom Walk's America 18:05 Size of Old Age 19:00 World News 19:05 Contemporary 19:15 A Future for the Past 19:20 Romantic Piano 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:05 Book Choice 20:15 My World 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:05 Weekend 21:30 Choice 22:00 Outlook 22:45 Pezble's Choice 23:00 World News 23:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sports International 24:00 Newsline UK 06:00 Sports Takes 06:30 Rock Solid 01:00 World News: The World Today 01:25 Book Choice 01:40 Reflections
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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITION	FILMS	VIDEO	CULTURAL CENTRES	CHURCHES	MUSEUMS
An exhibition of paintings by Haifa Ammarine at the French Cultural Centre.	"The Shooters" at 5:00 p.m. at the American Centre. Eleven de Mme Mubaiden at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	Video dramatises at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	Royal Cultural Centre ... tel. 6610267 American Centre Library ... 641320 British Council ... 6361478 French Cultural Centre ... 637009 Goethe Institute ... 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre ... 644033 Spanish Cultural Centre ... 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre ... 639777 Haya Arts Centre ... 665195 Husseini Youth City ... 6671816 Y.W.C.A. ... 664251 Amman Municipal Library ... 637111 University of Jordan Library ... 843555	Palace Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Crusader Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Middle East countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muznah, Jabel Luvbeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luvbeh, 637440. Dei Salis Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Finsheh, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabel, 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 625383. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751. Armenian Interdenominational Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsan, 816534, 817534. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811255.	Palace Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Crusader Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Middle East countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muznah, Jabel Luvbeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

Civil aviation council condemns hijacks of Arab aircraft

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Civil Aviation Council (ACAC) has condemned the recent hijacking of Arab aircraft and has called on the international community to stand firmly in the face of air piracy which threatens civil aviation and the lives of innocent citizens.

This was contained in a cable sent by ACAC Chairman Hussein Hammash to Jordanian Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director Khaled Mohammad Ali following the recent hijacking of Jordanian and Lebanese airliners.

"Such terrorist actions constitute a flagrant threat to security

and safety of civil aviation and air transport and endanger the lives of innocent people on board civilian aeroplanes," Mr. Hammash said in his cable.

He called on world nations to strike back against perpetrators of such crimes and he urged them to take the strictest possible measures to safeguard civil aviation.

Mr. Ali sent Mr. Hammash a reply cable in which he voiced appreciation for the ACAC's stand and echoed a call for an immediate measure to be taken to stop such criminal actions which, he said, are bound to harm the Arab and Islamic nations and their reputation.

Awqaf ministry issues fares for pilgrimage to Mecca

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sunday issued a statement containing instructions about fares to be paid by Muslim pilgrims performing pilgrimage to Mecca this year.

The pilgrimage normally takes place about 70 days after Eid Al Fitr feast which is due in three days time and the celebration of Eid Al Adha follows the pilgrimage season to Mecca.

According to the statement, a pilgrim travelling overland in a large, air-conditioned vehicle and put up in air conditioned lodgings during the pilgrimage season in

Saudi Arabia will have to pay JD 239,200. Those to be put up in a non-conditioned lodgings in Saudi Arabia will pay JD 229,200, the statement said.

Pilgrims travelling in smaller vehicles will have to pay JD 5 less than those travelling in bigger vehicles.

According to the statement, pilgrims travelling by air will each pay JD 210 which will also cover air conditioned lodgings. JD 200 is the cost to be paid by those pilgrims to be put up in non-airconditioned accommodations, the statement said.

JNRCS to attend first aid training course in Istanbul

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) is to take part in a training course on advanced first aid scheduled to be held in Istanbul at the beginning of July. The course is organised by the general secretariat of the Arab Red Cross and Crescent Societies in cooperation with the Turkish Red Crescent.

JNRCS executive committee member Muwafaq Al Fawaz Al Zahit said that he will deliver two lectures to the training course.

The first lecture will discuss the history and development of the Red Cross and Red Crescent while the second lecture will be on humanitarian international laws.

Dr. Zu'bi added that experts will give lectures during the training course on topics related to the Red Cross and Red Crescent and its role in world peace as well as relief of human suffering during natural disasters. The JNRCS chairman will also deliver a speech in the inaugural ceremony.

Post offices to remain open during Eid Al-Fitr holiday

AMMAN (Petra) — Post Offices which have telephone exchanges will work 24 hours a day during Eid Al-Fitr holiday, according to a decision made by Minister of Communications Mohyeddin Al Hussein.

The sorting section at Amman central post office will work from 7:30 a.m. until 7 p.m. while other post offices will work from 7:30 a.m. until 1:30 p.m., according to the decision.

Active citizens initiate schemes to develop Salt

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The city of Salt is rich in history and in pride. It has been in the past a Canaanite, Roman and Crusader settlement and an important trading centre. In 1922, the late King Abdullah made it the Kingdom's capital and, although now it is no more, it remains an important point for the traffic to the North, as well as a centre of a rich agricultural area.

Proud of his city is one of its most active citizens. Mr. Fahri Abu Taleb, director general of the Salt Development Corporation (SDC). In spite of its historical value, as well as industrial and agricultural development, however, Mr. Abu Taleb said that, 50 years ago, Salt started to be dangerously being left behind by Amman's rapid development.

In 1982, however, a group of citizens from Salt decided to do something for their city and asked the government for permission to establish a non-profit volunteer corporation dedicated to the social, and economical advancement of their town. A law was then issued on this matter, and Salt was the first city in the Kingdom to be given licence for such a project, to be later followed by Irbid, Karak, and then other towns.

Mr. Abu Taleb also told the Jordan Times that the SDC has undertaken, during its brief lifespan, a very large number of projects involving many aspects of the development of Salt.

The SDC is mostly financed by volunteer donations which are collected every five years by a specially-elected board. The average donors, according to Mr. Abu Taleb, contributed with about JD 50,000 for this five year period, though some give more, some less. SDC is also financed by the issue of shares.

The structural organisation of SDC was first constructed at a symposium which was held for four consecutive days at the Marriott Hotel in Amman, including government officials and other experts. The symposium studied the main areas of development of Salt and a suggested plan for action. A Committee was then formed to study each project and give their recommendations to the

board who then adopted some of these projects.

Mr. Abu Taleb added that a large part of SDC projects are hatching the Salt Municipality. "The corporation", he said, "has financed the drawing and design of four different projects to the benefit of the municipality. It has also backed and supported some needed services for a total expenditure of JD 60,000".

Income generating projects

On top of these projects, SDC has also given JD 30,000 to Salt Municipality for the construction of a central vegetable and fruit market, and has provided a soft loan of JD 130,000 to enable the municipality to construct a vocational occupation centre outside the city where all mechanics and other skilled workers can be grouped for practical purposes. "We are looking for projects which will give the municipality, in the future, an annual income", Mr. Abu Taleb explained, "which will then be reflected on the citizens in the years to come."

Among its social contributions, the SDC has backed and supported the Salt sports centre, paying JD 20,000 for training and new housing facilities.

In the educational field, the SDC has been planning the construction of a kindergarden and nursery for about 240 children from low income families. Mr. Abu Taleb said that the land has already been bought for this project and works will, hopefully, start in the next few months.

The SDC is also planning to establish a model secondary school. "There was a time when the Salt Secondary School was the major school in Jordan, where many of the important men of this country have received their education", Mr. Abu Taleb recalled. "This new secondary school will give back to Salt its previous fame", he added confidently.

"This statement may sound too hopeful if we did not already have a sample of an exceptional educational project started by SDC in Salt, known as "school for gifted secondary students", he said. The school opened last October with ninety students who were selected among all Salt's first class sec-



A volunteer campaigning to collect funds for a new centre for cancer in Jordan Sunday collects donation from a shop (Petra photo)

First day of fund-raising campaign collects JD10,000 for cancer centre

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The first day of a four-day fund raising campaign to build a JD 8 million national cancer centre managed to raise JD 10,000, which according to the secretary general of the centre's national committee, Issam Al Zawawi, indicates "an increase in public awareness and change in peoples' attitudes towards this fatal disease."

Dr. Zawawi hopes that by the end of this year, the campaign would have collected JD 1 million, which is needed to build the centre's infrastructure.

More than 300 students from the University of Jordan and local community colleges and schools can be seen throughout the streets of Amman, wearing white T-shirts and hats, collecting contributions from people in the streets. The campaign, which has been launched by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in cooperation with the University of Jordan, aims to build the Al Amal cancer centre on a 22,400 square metre piece of land.

The centre, according to Dr. Zawawi, will be built in three stages. The first stage, he said, will accommodate from 100 to 120 beds and includes special clinics and laboratories. The second

stage, which is expected to cost JD 4 million, will include an X-ray diagnosis department and treatment therapy. The third stage, Dr. Zawawi continued, is the most vital since it will have accommodation facilities for all cancer patients. This final stage will be completed at a cost of JD 3 million. The Al Amal centre will also include a children's department, nurses and doctors housing and departments for X-rays, nuclear medical services, laboratories and surgery theatres.

Volunteers carrying letters from GUVS authorising them to collect money will tour all streets and houses in Amman, before phase one of the fund collecting campaign ends on Tuesday. After the Eid, probably Saturday, the collectors will tour all companies and corporations in the private sector in order to raise funds and this is phase two of the campaign, Dr. Zawawi added.

Part three of the campaign will cover all parts of the Kingdom and volunteers will start collecting contributions from all Jordanian cities and towns. Dr. Zawawi hopes that the campaign will extend internationally and that world health organisations will contribute towards this vital project, whether financially or in-kind.

The centre will offer free medical services to all needy Jordanians who are cancer patients. "A recently-published medical report from Jordanian hospitals

proved that such hospitals have catered for 5,000 cancer patients," Dr. Zawawi pointed out. Local information has shown that there is an incidence of one cancer case among every six citizens in Jordan and Dr. Zawawi comments that the majority of cancer patients are children "something which is very unusual in the world's history of cancer, since adults usually have more chance of suffering from cancer."

High costs

Responding to a question on the cost of treatment for each cancer patient, Dr. Zawawi said that the average treatment cost reaches \$250,000 since the cost of medications, therapy and treatment for cancer are very high.

Dr. Zawawi is very "optimistic" about the future of Al Amal centre since he said that Jordanians have become more aware of the consequences of cancer and now realised the importance of cancer treatment centres.

Delegation to ILO conference asks world nations to support Jordan-PLO peace initiative

GENEVA (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva has called on world nations to support the joint endeavours of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to establish peace in the Middle East through an international conference.

The delegation's leader, Abdul Halim Khaddam, in a speech to the conference, condemned Israel's aggressive policies in the occupied Arab territories and said that the current Jordanian-PLO moves to establish peace should not be missed.

He also called for a peaceful end to the Iran-Iraq war with international help, and urged world nations to persuade Iran to accept peace.

Mr. Khaddam, who is also chairman of the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions, reviewed the unions' experiments and activities and said that the Jordanian government is keen on providing care and proper services to workers in Jordan.

He pointed out that the labour unions in Jordan are currently taking part in formulating a new labour law which would ensure wor-

kers' rights and interests. The law would also enable workers unions to run their own clinics. In various towns and to carry out housing projects, Mr. Khaddam said in his speech.

He said that Jordan, in its endeavour to achieve further progress and prosperity for its citizens, requires the essential presence of workers to carry out and assist with development projects.

Though the country exports skilled manpower to neighbouring Arab states, he said, Jordan also requires special kinds of skills from other countries which can help implement ambitious development projects. Therefore, Jordan urges the ILO to offer its help and assistance in this respect, Mr. Khaddam concluded.

Ministry going ahead with medical centres project, Hamzeh says

SALT (Petra) — The Health Ministry is going ahead with the establishment of medical centres offering different levels of medical services with the purpose of easing pressure on main centres and hospitals, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh said here Sunday.

Dr. Hamzeh was speaking during a visit to Salt where he chaired a meeting of the Al Hussein Hospital board to review hospital services.

Dr. Hamzeh said that the Health Ministry is making arrangements to set up medical corporations which should prompt drastic improvements in the health services offered to the public.

During the meeting, the minister heard the views of doctors about different topics pertaining to the management of the hospital, issues concerning doctors, the Jordan Medical Council (JMC) and training courses for physicians employed by the Health Ministry.

The doctors voiced support for

the ministry's plans to introduce amendments to the JMC law which, they said, would safeguard the interests of both doctors and the public.

On Saturday, Dr. Hamzeh said his ministry will make a thorough study of the reasons compelling efficient physicians and specialists employed by the ministry to leave their jobs and promised that suitable incentives will be introduced to encourage doctors to stay.

The minister was speaking at a meeting he chaired at the Health Ministry and attended by Dr. Hassan Khreis, the president of the Jordanian Medical Association

(JMA) and association board members. The meeting discussed a JMA memorandum to the Health Ministry dealing with amendments to the JMC law.

Dr. Hamzeh presented the Health Ministry's views on the subject and he discussed with the JMA board topics connected with health services offered to children at private schools and community colleges. Agreement was reached on the need for developing and organising health services offered to these educational institutions and the employment of doctors by these schools to carry out these services.

Yarmouk students graduate

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University Sunday graduated the sixth group of students from the Faculties of Arts and Humanities, Social Studies, Business Administration and Economics.

At a ceremony held on the occasion Yarmouk University Pre-

sident Adnan Badran said that the sixth batch of graduates are now ready to contribute towards the country's progress and prosperity. He congratulated the graduates and their relatives and wished them success in serving their country.

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Cause worth the effort

A TWO-DAY campaign to raise funds to build a centre for the treatment of cancer in Jordan is more than justified and we should respond to it in every positive manner. Figures released in a report following a thorough study conducted by a Jordanian team, now engaged in the process of establishing the projected centre at the University of Jordan, show that as many as 5,000 people in Jordan are likely to get cancer every year, with the figure probably doubling towards the close of the century. The report also reveals that cancer causes the death of at least 2,700 people every year in Jordan. These are horrible figures for our small country which is now trying to counter one of the most sinister diseases that have ever plagued mankind. The team's report in itself is enough cause for a great deal of worry in every family and every home in Jordan.

But the study also contains a ray of hope for people in general and cancer patients in particular. It says about 66 per cent of cancer cases discovered at early stages are curable.

The nearly 600 schoolchildren and college students who are participating in the fund-raising campaign have a good reason to be proud of themselves because they are trying to benefit a society that badly needs to learn from their example and do similar things for our people all the time.

The battle against cancer has been going on world-wide for many years, and it is a costly battle that has to be waged if mankind is to rid itself of this evil. The projected centre in Jordan is said to require JD 8 million to build and equip, and the national task force involved in the "knock at the door" campaign hopes to raise funds for the project from private donations, banks and other organisations, companies and various institutions. The youth's mission over the past two days is just one small step towards setting up the "Amal Centre" that would offer hope for cancer patients in our country. It is indeed a noble cause that every citizen ought to contribute to and encourage.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Generous Iraqi gesture

AS OF Saturday, Iraq has halted all war activities against Iranian cities for two weeks to give the regime in Tehran ample time to take stock of the war and reexamine their position carefully. The Tehran regime will be committing a grave blunder if they pursue their aggression and try to exploit the truce for their own advantage. They should realise that the truce was a good gesture by Iraq, which wants peace and stability in the Gulf region.

The truce will give the Iranian rulers time to study their stand and a chance to try to stop the conflict and reach a settlement. Perhaps this truce will bring the Iranian rulers back to reality and make the respond favourably to the calls of peace after more than four years of sufferings, killing and displacement of thousands of people on both sides of the front.

The war has opened the way for the enemies of Arabs and Muslims, particularly the Israelis, to pursue their aggression on this region and has sapped the wealth of the Arab and Muslim nations. It is time for the Iranians to respond to the call of reason and help end the war for good.

Al Dustour: No good opposing a summit

DESPITE THE obvious need for an Arab summit meeting to review the situation in the region and end the differences among Arab states, there still exist some Arab rulers who resist the idea of holding such a summit to bring about solidarity among Arab countries. There is no justification whatsoever for their action and for their opposition to holding a summit meeting.

Now that the prospect of holding such a summit is closer than ever before, these Arab rulers are still adamant in their position, which, if anything, consecrates weakness and divisions among the Arab ranks.

Those who oppose a summit meeting have been trying to impose hegemony on other countries and the result is that we now witness total confusion going on in Lebanon and terrorism spreading everywhere.

The absence of Arab consensus at a summit has allowed the Gulf war to continue for so long and has allowed the massacring of the Palestinians in their camps. The Arab masses, who now persistently oed and call for the summit are no more deceived by empty slogans and speeches that show total contradiction between words and deeds.

The game of these rulers who still are intent on cheating their nation has been exposed and the masses cannot be taken in by deception any more.

Sawt Al Shaab: A haven for terrorists

SHITTE ACTS of terrorism coming out from Beirut airport in the form of aircraft hijacking is bound to contribute towards erasing any image of an independent Lebanon from the map and from the mind of the world. These actions are making out of Lebanon a state that breeds international terrorism, and a base for criminal actions against innocent people of all nationalities. The airport has become a scene for crimes by various armed terrorist groups and a station for hla-ckmail against the Lebanese army, the Lebanese government and the governments of the world at large.

The Lebanese army, which has just announced it is withdrawing its units from the airport, is openly admitting defeat and succumbing to the will of the armed terrorists who are gambling with their country's independence. These terrorist actions can serve as a prelude for the partitioning of Lebanon into mini states.

The various armed groups in Lebanon are intent on liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon within the framework of a conspiracy to partition the country. Even the army's Sixth Brigade is accomplice to the conspiracy of liquidating the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Guest Column

Some think imported names make it nicer

By The Rev. Musa Aden

SOME TIME ago, the late Monsignor Fulton Sheen, an American bishop, was making a pilgrimage in Jordan and visited the Holy Places. It was before the 1967 war, so travel between West and East Banks was easy. He was travelling by car from Jerusalem to Amman. During the journey, he and his companions stopped at the Khan El Ahmar and went to a small rest house for refreshments. The archbishop was saddened to find that this place, situated in such a historical countryside, bore an "imported" name: a foreign name which had no bearing whatsoever on its history. The archbishop said to the group travelling with him, "If you want pilgrims to come here, you should rename this place. It is the place which Jesus chose for the setting of his famous parable 'The Good Samaritan' — Why not call it that. What possible meaning or attraction can a foreign name have in such a remarkable spot?"

There is a point here which we would do well to think about. Look around Amman itself. How many "imported" names do we see? Why must we have, for example, "Riviera Snacks", "Hawaii Inn." What possible reference can the Riviera or Hawaii have here? The only thing it tells us is that probably the owner has visited these places!

We in Jordan have a tremendously rich and ancient heritage and culture; why then must we borrow cultural ideas from others? If I visit France or Germany, I want to experience a French or a German culture and also to touch a little on their history. I am not impressed if I find Arabic names appended to building or being used by those who cannot possibly have a real appreciation of their deep meaning. What, for example, could the Petra Hotel mean in the middle of a French village? Nothing. If I find a Mount Nebo Hotel in down town Dallas I am about

as impressed as an American who comes here and finds a Manhattan tea room in the suuq!

I am reminded here of a story I heard recently about someone who had lived for sometime in Singapore. She said she had never lived in a cleaner, more organised city. Everything was spotless, even a leaf, she said, would have second thoughts before landing in the road! But, she said, there was something missing there. Technology, the newest in this or that, is thrust at you from all the hoardings. The theory seems to be "what is new is good, what is old is best forgotten."

Later she was transferred to Rome. She said Rome is dirty, old, not really organised but it gives you something priceless. At every turn, you are in touch with history.

Rome does not even apologise for not cleaning its streets, the argument being that it

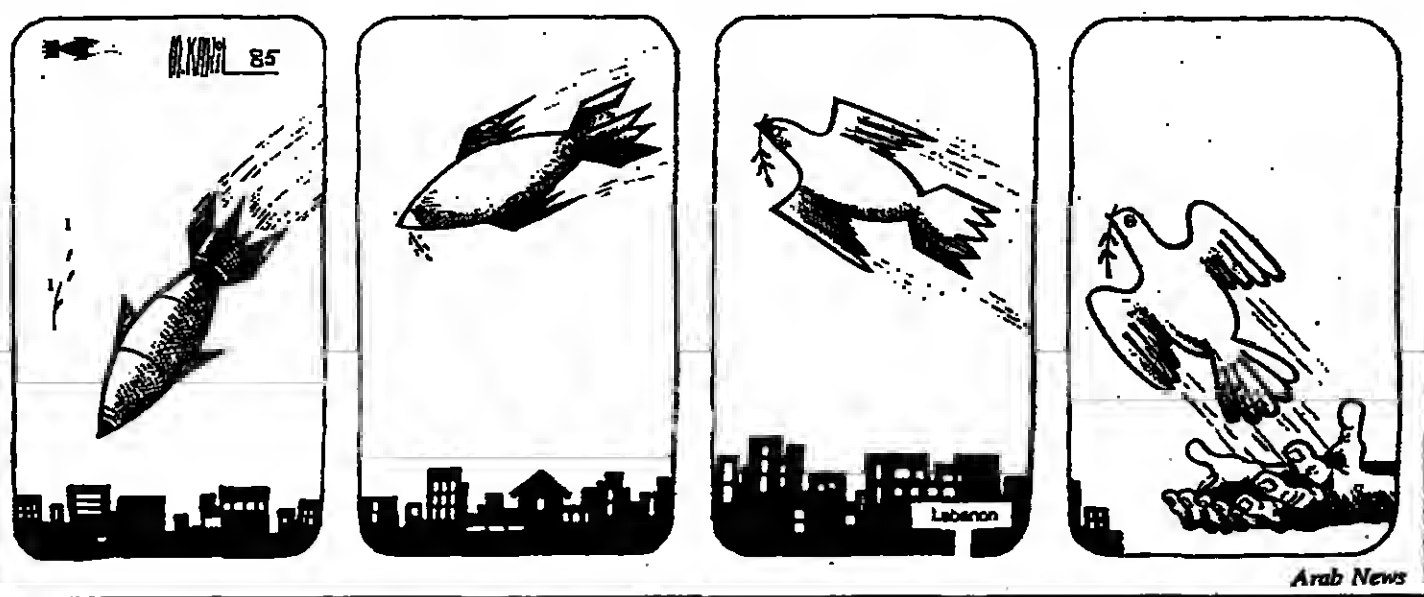
has so much else to offer. You won't notice the dirty streets! Amman is as old as Rome. An ancient city on which we have built our new one. It is possible for the two to coexist. We do not have to drown out the old in order to give space for our modern ideas. History, treated properly could enhance our present. All over the world, there are snack bars, hotels, beaches, tours, air-conditioned buses, sports. These things can be obtained in everyone's own country. When we travel, we look for something else. Nowhere in the world is there another Petra. Nowhere else is there a Jerash with its incomparable Roman remains.

For the Christians, Jerash speaks of other things also. It seems almost a certainty that the Roman road still intact in Jerash was the very road Paul had ridden on his journey from Jerusalem to Damascus with his letters of authority to arrest and bring back the Christians.

The same road he travelled on his return journey, a changed man. Jordan is teeming with history. John the Baptist worked here and was beheaded in Machareus at the whim of a begotten king and his scheming wife. We are still making history, every day adds another leaf. There is a richness in history, whether that of the past or what we are in the process of making. History tells us who we are, where we have come from and helps us to decide where we are going. What in the context of all this can reference to Hawaii or Manhattan have for us, or for those who visit our country?

Of course there are exceptions. There are some who do try to preserve and present our history to ourselves and to our visitors. There are those who maintain and improve our museums and historical sites, there are also those, in the more modern context who try to preserve something of our

heritage. I am thinking of just one example — the Tyche Hotel. Here we have history and myth offered to us. Tyche, a goddess of Philadelphia (Amman) during Roman times — a daughter of the god Zeus. She was regarded as a deity guiding the Empire's affairs — a symbol of fortune and the embodiment of the city of Amman itself. The Museum still displays the bust of this goddess discovered when the Citadel gardens were being laid out. In the hotel itself all the rooms are named after Tyche's sisters. A great boost could be given to our tourist trade if more hotels, restaurants, etc., followed this example, and in doing so, in the lobby of the building, there were displayed maps, drawings, charts, short histories — etc., which would be of tremendous interest to tourists and also to ourselves. We should cherish what we have and not trade it away for a foreign label.



Fadlallah speaks his mind on Lebanon

By George A. Nader

BEIRUT — At his home in this city's southern slums, Islamic leader Mohammad Hussein, Fadlallah sat down with me in April and gave a rare Western interview in the first such session since an attempt on his life March 8. That bombing killed more than 80 people and wounded more than 200. (The Washington Post reported that the attack was done by a Lebanese counterterrorist unit, trained by the Central Intelligence Agency.)

Sheikh Fadlallah has been portrayed in the Western press as the leader of the Hezbollah (Party of God), a militant Shi'ite movement. He has also been identified by a number of intelligence sources as the guiding force behind terrorist attacks on U.S. Marines and diplomats in 1983-1984.

Sheikh Fadlallah sat next to a portrait of Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini, but he himself has emerged as the spiritual leader of the largest, most undeveloped and neglected community in Lebanon. He also has come to represent Shi'ite political and economic aspirations. In a two-hour visit, he comes across as a committed man likely to play a decisive role in the future of Lebanon and perhaps the Middle East as a whole.

Excerpts from Sheikh Fadlallah's comments

Islam has its own theory of power, its own rules and regulations for governing, and its own political way of dealing with the world. Accordingly, we as Mus-

lims cannot accept the separation of religion from the state because this is a concept alien to Islam.

Only those religions devoid of rules for governing could countenance the separation of religion from the state. In Christianity, for example, there is a clear difference between the temporal and spiritual realms. As it says, "Render unto God what is God's and unto Caesar what is Caesar's." Christianity does not concern itself with the state and as such, has no rules for government. Muslims, on the other hand, do have these rules, and must abide by them in all walks of life — whether political, commercial or economic.

The West accuses me of violence. In fact I am a man of dialogue. I have books and a school in dialogue. I ask people to solve their problems through love and understanding, not through the use of violence.

The Americans are concerned about sports. They are not concerned with politics, with what their administration is doing. That's, maybe, why the Americans do not understand us. If the Americans try to understand us, try to feel the tragedy, or understand the cause that created this tragedy, then they would understand martyrdom.

The problem of the Europeans and the Americans is that they forgot history, they forgot colonialism. They do not understand anymore what it means to live under colonialism, be it American, European or Soviet.

What happened in Lebanon is only a sequence in the pattern of

violence engulfing the area. It is not something new for which I am responsible. Violence is present in the area, with the Muslims, with the Christians and with the Palestinians. The U.S. is exploiting this vicious circle of violence. Israel with the approval of the U.S. invaded Lebanon. This invasion was based on an American decision and on American help. Beirut was destroyed and thousands of people were killed.

We consider, the ordinary people consider, if you take a poll you will see that everybody considers the U.S. responsible for what happened.

The presence of the Multinational Force was perceived by the people as an umbrella protecting the regime, protecting Israel, not protecting the people.

The Multinational Force during its stay in Lebanon did not impose order. It had the power to, but it never did. Instead, it got involved in internal politics; it became a militia. The Marines became a militia holding the Green Line in Hayel-Sellom in the face of another local militia.

This was how the people perceived them. These same people had to express themselves and they could do it either in a traditional manner or in a non-traditional manner. They chose suicidal attacks, which is another form of struggle. The Muslims believe that you struggle by transforming yourself into a living bomb like you struggle with a gun in your hand.

Yes, I speak with the people about facing the American imperialist plans, as I speak with



them about the European and Soviet plans. But I do not tell them. I do not specify, for example, blow yourselves up... I say to the American people, you have to study the negative results that at least this present administration is trying to create, hostility toward other people, and this hostility in turn is transformed into negative results for those Americans who are around the world.

The oppressed people cannot always behave in a reasonable manner. Reason cannot face up to a rocket. Reason cannot face a destroyer.

The people who are oppressed in many ways may try to use all means to release the oppression.

I tell the American people, you have to understand politics. You have to be very much concerned about foreign policy.

Foreign policy will have negative or positive results on your internal politics. There is no internal politics isolated from the external world even in big countries — The Wall Street Journal.

American-Indian flirtation irks Pakistan

By Tim Heneghan
 Reuter

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan is watching from the sidelines with concern this week as its main Western ally and arms supplier, the United States, gives a warm welcome to the prime minister of India.

The June 11-16 American visit by Rajiv Gandhi, whom Washington has been openly wooing since he succeeded his assassinated mother Indira last October, has revived deep-seated Pakistani fears that the U.S. is an unpredictable ally.

Foreign Ministry officials say Mr. Gandhi, who as a prime minister is more attractive to the Americans than his leftist mother, has begun trying to use Washington's interest in him as a lever to weaken U.S. backing for Pakistan.

Despite centuries of life together under the Moghul and British empires, the present-day neighbours harbour deep mistrust of each other and have fought three wars since splitting at inde-

pendence in 1947 into Muslim Pakistan and a secular India dominated by Hindus.

The Gulf has been widened by the East-West split between their main arms suppliers — the U.S. for Pakistan and the Soviet Union for India.

The sudden rise of Rajiv Gandhi as the leader of India, the regional superpower on the subcontinent, has upset this near equation and started Islamabad worrying again about Washington's aims. Western European diplomats said.

A senior Foreign Ministry official, who asked not to be named, said Islamabad supported any moves to improve Indian-American relations.

"But we are concerned that the prime minister is suggesting conditions on how they can be improved — and these conditions concern Pakistan."

According to the Pakistanis, Mr. Gandhi is well aware of how much U.S. leaders and businessmen would like to see a change from his mother's more soc-

ialist policies and is using this as a lever against Pakistan.

In the two months leading up to his U.S. visit, they note, Mr. Gandhi has stepped up his criticism of Pakistan's nuclear programme and its quick rise in American arms purchases following the 1979 intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Gandhi told the Paris daily Le Monde last week that India, which exploded a nuclear device in 1974 but has long espoused nuclear disarmament, was considering building an atomic bomb in response to what he called Pakistan's push to become a nuclear power.

Speaking to Newsweek magazine in May, he said the five-year \$3.2 billion U.S. arms-aid package for Pakistan, which included 40 F-16 fighter jets India says would be used against it rather than Afghanistan, was "too large for Pakistan's true requirements."

One Pakistani diplomat, reflecting the mutual distrust that bristles across the neighbours'

almost closed border, said Islamabad thought Mr. Gandhi has started criticising Pakistan to divert attention from his own nuclear plans.

"We suspect India is well on the road toward producing nuclear weapons," he said, noting that Mr. Gandhi told Le Monde India could build one within a few months if it wanted.

He dismissed Mr. Gandhi's statements as self-serving and alarmist, saying: "If India were sincere, it would have taken up our proposals to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) together or agree on bilateral inspections of our nuclear plants."

Pakistan has consistently said it has only peaceful ends in mind for its nuclear programme, which has progressed to the stage of reprocessing spent nuclear fuel — the first step towards building a bomb. It was embarrassed by the arrest last year of a Pakistani in Houston, Texas on charges of trying to smuggle out of the U.S. 50 timing devices used for triggering nuclear bombs.

Argentina's forgotten Falkland veterans seek help to heal wounds

By Ricardo Ritter
 Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — Three years after Britain defeated Argentina in the Falklands (Malvinas) war, thousands of young Argentine veterans are demanding jobs, medical care and pensions to return them to mainstream civilian life.

Their plea comes as three of Argentina's former military rulers — General Leopoldo Galtieri, Admiral Jorge Anaya and Brigadier General Basilio Lami Dozo — are appearing before military courts for poor leadership in the Falklands conflict.

The three are among nine former armed forces chiefs being tried for human rights violations during the military rule of 1976-83.

"We want these men to be punished for their crimes and mismanagement of the war," Hector Beiroa, one of the leaders of the Malvinas War Veterans' Association, told Reuters.

"But we also ask the government for jobs, compulsory medical care and proper pensions for war veterans."

The association has 5,500 members and 14 branches. "We don't receive any official help," Mr. Beiroa said. "In Buenos Aires, thanks to a businessman's kindness, we get a 20-per cent share of the sales of his soft-drink and hot dogs chain of kiosks."

The 100,000 pesos (\$150) per month from this source helps pay for publicity posters and the rent of a small office.

The veterans, known as "the boys of the war" because of their youth, also complain that Alfredo Astiz, a navy lieutenant who surrendered to British forces on South Georgia Island and is charged with human rights violations, is still free.

"He should have been shot because he surrendered," Mr. Beiroa said.

Mr. Beiroa also wants the government to release Argentina's list of dead in the Falklands war, saying it is inaccurate. "At least in two cases, soldiers listed as dead are still alive," he said.

Official figures put the Argentine war dead at about 800, but Mr. Beiroa — who served as a communications technician during the war — estimates the true number at between 1,200 and 1,500.

These include 321 servicemen killed when a British submarine sank the Belgrano on May 2,

1982, outside Britain's 150-mile exclusion zone around the islands. Britain established the zone after Argentine troops landed in the Falklands on April 2, 1982. A British task force retook the islands in a 10-week campaign, but Argentina has never declared a formal end to hostilities, though its forces surrendered three years ago this week.

Another 215 Argentine soldiers lie in war graves at Port Darwin, some of one of the war's fiercest battles.

"The British wanted the bodies to be repatriated but as we consider the Malvinas to be Argentine, we could not repatriate them," Mr. Beiroa said.

He said there were still about 372 servicemen in Argentine hospitals because some shrapnel wounds were difficult to heal. Others were in psychiatric wards and there were unconfirmed reports of up to 22 war veterans committing suicide.

"I personally know of one deserter soldier, who one day wore his uniform at a family meeting and put a bullet through his temples," he said.

Mr. Beiroa was one of six war veterans who set up the Malvinas War Veterans' Association one year after the conflict to help their colleagues resettle into civilian life.

He said the returning soldiers painted a bleak picture of hardships on the islands and the behaviour of their commanders.

When Argentina's first war in 100 years ended, more than 200 psychologists — some with experience in treating Vietnam war veterans — offered to help the Falklands veterans.

"For the first time in decades, they faced the task of treating veterans of a non-imperialist war," Mr. Beiroa said.

"The soldiers fought on what they considered their own soil and kept on wishing to go back despite the hardships."

Many teenage conscripts refused psychological treatment because, coming from the provinces, they had never heard of it.

"So they were left on their own to put together the pieces of what had been their lives before the war and it was harrowing."

Most of them left their families, settled in Buenos Aires and remarried, Mr. Beiroa said.

"But one day we are going back and that flag will flutter again on the Malvinas," he said, pointing to an Argentine war flag — blue and white with an embossed sun — at the association's office.

LETTERS

Any straight answers?

To the Editor:
 ONE OF your writers some time ago complained that only too few readers write letters to the editor on important issues. He was probably right in assuming that almost no one would take the risk of launching negative views or questions concerning Jordan under his or her name. Nevertheless, a number of important subjects could be brought up for discussion. I doubt, however, that many of the questions raised would be answered openly by the authorities concerned. Let us try:
 — A question to Alia: Is it true that the Alia management permits its captains and other flight deck crew to fast during Ramadan; also on days when they are on flight duty for many hours?
 — I would also like to launch a plea to cinema managers: Please give us film advertisements which give information about the films, not only the title and performance hours.
 — How come mail "disappears" en route between Europe and Jordan or vice versa?
 — Are police officers on duty, e.g. motor-cycle police, allowed to stand at street crossings with folded arms smoking or to sit on their vehicles reading news papers?
 — Why do police officers so often drive their vehicles opposite the traffic, particularly when they are in no hurry?
 Juliette Hammett,
 Amman.

Press magnates slug it out in London tabloid war

By Alexander Macey
Reporter

LONDON — Abusive charges of lying, cheating, and editorial sabotage fill the air around Fleet Street as the owners of Britain's top two tabloid newspapers slug it out in the industry's dirtiest brawl in years.

The country's newest press magnate, Robert Maxwell, owner of The Mirror, is battling The Sun, property of another media titan, Rupert Murdoch.

It used to be Mr. Murdoch who promised upon each acquisition "we will never be boring", but in this tabloid war it is Mr. Maxwell who is providing most of the excitement.

Last week a judge thought Mr. Maxwell had gone too far when the Czechoslovak-born millionaire took legal action that could have sent one of Mr. Murdoch's editors to prison. But the judge's entreaties for peace were roughly discarded.

Mr. Maxwell, a decorated war hero whose booming voice and huge girth are said to strike fear into his printers, bought The Mirror group newspapers 10 months ago for \$148 million.

He had been chasing the dream of owning a national newspaper since 1968. When it came true Mr. Maxwell made himself household name of Fleet Street's slippery morals, with The Sun as prime target.

He appointed an American-style in-house ombudsman to adjudicate on complaints and removed bare-breasted girls, a Sun staple, from The Mirror's pages.

Sex is not out altogether. Mr. Maxwell would also like to see The Mirror, selling 3.4 million copies a day and rising, overtake The Sun, slipping from just over four million, and become Britain's biggest-selling paper.

One idea for boosting circulation was to buy the British rights to film director Peter Bogdanovich's book on the 1980 murder of bunny playmate Dorothy Stratten by her husband.

It published "The Dorothy Stratten story" on May 11. The Sun did so on the same day, under a

subhead: "The Sun has got the big scoop." Not a Murdoch spokesman insisted, the Bogdanovich scoop: "Our own researched — We have not even seen the book."

It was, as The Sun confessed, a piece of "spoiling", a tabloid practice whereby one dills the impact of a rival paper's exclusive by running something similar.

Mr. Maxwell's venom knew no bounds. "We regret saying it," declared The Mirror, "but The Sun is a lying, cheating, thieving newspaper. It is the kleptomaniac of Fleet Street. It is a blot on British journalism."

It was also clear that someone at The Sun had glanced at Bogdanovich's book long enough to

include a 19-word extract in the paper's "scoop."

Mr. Maxwell, having earlier obtained a prior restraint injunction against any porloining of the book, went back to the High Court and asked a judge to cite The Sun and editor Kelvin MacKenzie for contempt, which could have meant jail.

The judge refused, calling the copyright breach "minimal", and implored the warring papers to call a truce "or at the very least exercise a greater degree of mutual forbearance."

Mr. MacKenzie, dubbed MacFrenzy by The Mirror, gave that short shrift, declaring: "You will see a lot more spoilers."

The Mirror, in a mocking pastiche of a regular Sun feature entitled "20 things you didn't know about ...", listed 20 Sun misdemeanours, ranging from lifting stories to inventing them.

It cited The Sun's 1983 "world exclusive" interview with a Falklands war widow, which The Sun later admitted making up. The Mirror said shabbiness and defrauding had been The Sun's way of life since Mr. Murdoch "set it firmly in the gutter."

Enmity between Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Murdoch goes back at least to the late 1970s when the Australian-born magnate trooped Mr. Maxwell in a battle to take over the News of the World, Britain's biggest-selling Sunday newspaper.

Newspapers thrive in Sydney's tabloid war

By Reg Gratton
Reporter

SYDNEY — "Pet dogs skinned alive", "kangaroo attacks family in barbecue terror", "mad fish injures four", "drag queen shot dead".

The shock-and-scandal poster is a main weapon in the battle fought on Sydney's streets between two evening tabloids owned by Australia's two largest newspaper groups.

The circulation war spells good business for both papers, defying a trend which has seen afternoon dailies go to the wall around the world.

The Daily Mirror, owned by media tycoon Rupert Murdoch's

News Corp. and The Sun, owned by the John Fairfax group, have combined daily sales of 600,000 newspapers in a city of under four million people, according to official sales figures.

The Mirror boasts that it has higher overall sales, while The Sun counters that it has more readers in Sydney itself.

The total is better than any single afternoon paper sales in any other city in Australia.

In the face of competition from four morning dailies, three commercial television channels and 12 local radio stations, advertising revenue has risen from \$25 million in 1981 to an expected 40 million this year.

The papers have been locked in

battle for as long as Sydney people can remember, producing in the years after the war what one late newspaper editor described as "perhaps the two worst newspapers in the world".

But lively, brash and entertaining, the papers have proved that news still sells newspapers.

Competition is fierce to be first on the street in four daily editions, with number one hitting the newsstands at about 9:30 in the morning and the last catching the homegoing commuter seven hours later.

At the heart of the rivalry is the poster, the subject of a bitter war of words between 10 years ago, when The Sun accused the Daily Mirror of breaching an agreement

by using explicit sexual words on its posters and in front-page headlines.

"If The Mirror wants to shut 'sex' and 'rape' from posters on every street corner in the city, then they can have that field to themselves," it said.

Ron Ford, editor-in-chief of The Sun told a recent newspaper conference here that newspapers were still suffering from the excesses of past poster writers. But he argued that posters now plastered around Sydney and its suburbs were "lively and often compelling and, despite what some critics may say, accurate."

In the last few years, the two papers have spent millions of dol-

lars on promotions and gimmicks aimed at outdoing the other, the most notable being last year's instant bingo, a scratch lottery that aped a campaign waged by British newspapers.

The Sun sold an extra 100,000 copies on the first day of its game, but the sales boost for both papers was short-lived. The state government called a halt when newspaper hingo started to harm its own instant lottery.

In a recent promotion aimed at the betting market, The Sun was giving away a thoroughbred racehorse and a greyhound.

Both papers are convinced that innovation and changes which complement TV and radio are the

key to successful survival.

More than 95 per cent of sales are made on the street. Some news vendors on busy corners sell thousands of copies a day.

Australia is one of the most news-hungry countries in the world. More than seven million metropolitan and regional dailies are sold every day to a population of only 15 million.

Fears that newspapers would die at the hands of commercial TV and radio have proved unfounded. A circulation decline in the late 1970s and early 1980s has been stemmed, and newspaper advertising revenue in Australia rose 20 per cent in 1984 to more than \$600 million.

Telephone pestering can reach terror proportions

By Sibylle Plogstedt

Telephone pestering can reach terror proportions. It is no comfort for the victim to know that the telephone pest is a disturbed person. Too few are caught. In 1970, a prominent Social Democrat politician was fined 1,200 marks by a Mainz court for making indecent calls. But the person who hounded button manufacturer Erwin Friedl for four years until he died after a heart attack in February has not been found. In this article for Frankfurter Rundschau, Sibylle Plogstedt looks at a few of the extreme cases of telephone pestering and what can be done about it.

BRIGITTE PLACED an advertisement, including her telephone number, in a newspaper because she wanted an apartment. She received plenty of responses, but not quite what she expected. Most of the callers wanted sexual

kicks. She says when she answered the first call, she just froze with horror. The call came in the middle of the night as she was sleeping. "He made these moaning sounds. It sounded like crying."

"At first I didn't cotton on. I thought it was my boyfriend, and I asked him what was wrong." Then he had described the state of a particularly delicate part of his anatomy. She hung up.

Christa, a student, had advertised in a newspaper for a part-time job as a masseuse in a practice. Perhaps not surprisingly, she was overwhelmed with obscene calls.

"They said things like: 'Are you wearing beautiful boots? Are you wearing beautiful boots?'"

"At first I didn't realise what was going on. Music was playing in the background at our place. And my daughter was running around. And then this caller with his 'Are you wearing beautiful boots? as well."

Boot fetishists are among the many callers with a compulsion to repeat their lines. But the styles vary enormously. A police advice centre in Berlin told me about a caller who pretended he was a doctor bringing bad news.

The partner, so the caller would say, had met with an accident and an examination had revealed a

venereal disease. The woman was told to investigate herself in case she was also infected.

This caller's methods were widely publicised in the West Berlin Press and he stopped making calls. But now he seems to have returned to active service in North Rhine-Westphalia — and with a more elaborate ploy.

"This came to light during a television studio discussion on the topic when two women revealed that the bogus doctor had rung them."

One woman said her husband had been at home for lunch one Friday afternoon and had then driven back to work.

Half an hour later, a man rang, identified himself as a doctor, asked what the woman and her husband looked like, asked what the woman's state of mind was like, and then said that the husband had been in an accident.

"I was upset, naturally. He told me to calm myself, nothing too serious had happened." There had merely been a crushing injury to a certain part of her husband's body.

"I was shocked and couldn't think clearly. The caller tried to calm me again and said he wanted to do something about making sure our sex life would be normal. "He said that action must be rapid." He gave instructions involving the use of a spatula and tape measure to ascertain certain physical dimensions.

The woman said that although she wanted to do everything to help her husband, she was unable to act. So the "doctor" said he

would send a helper round. The helper duly arrived and the measuring process was carried out in the bedroom. She did not realise it was a hoax until her husband appeared again later in the day, hale and hearty.

Not all calls are so extreme, but the effects can nevertheless be long-lasting.

The woman who merely wanted an apartment, Brigitte, said she was unable to go near a telephone for almost a year. "I always told my boyfriend to answer it."

She is still feeling that the episode has made her susceptible against her will, said the boyfriend. The affair had left neither her head nor her body.

So Brigitte began talking about it to other women. "Every woman has experienced something similar, even my mother, but no one talks about it."

"My mother was a complete wreck but she didn't want to tell anyone about it in case they thought she was sexually normal. She had the feeling that she was guilty of something."

Anxiety created by anonymous calls can cause nervous problems and lead to difficulty sleeping and concentrating.

One woman, a photographic laboratory worker, said nothing about calls she received because of fears that it would harm her career prospects.

Yet her health has deteriorated and she cannot sleep. She has decided to remove her Christian name and address from the telephone book.

A singer, tells about her experiences: "At the beginning, I thought the caller was a secret admirer. But after being pulled out of bed every night for 14 nights, I knew I had to do something."

Some of the anonymous callers know that they will cause a process of disintegration. I found one person who claimed to be an anonymous caller, a 17-year-old, through a newspaper advertisement, and he described the process.

In this case it was a man: "Every night I rang him at three or half past three."

"Are you awake at that hour?" "Sometimes I set the alarm, sometimes my thoughts wake me up — now the bloke will learn something, I'll fix him. And I did."

He saw the victim looking tired and haggard. "Absolutely finished he was. It took only two weeks. That was enough."

"What sort of feeling did this give you?"

"It's a good feeling, making a little tear."

"How do they react, the people you ring?"

"They say things like 'ridiculous', 'who's speaking?' and 'not again'. I like hearing it when they say for the 10th time they'll get the police or 'this is ridiculous'."

"Do you like it when you know people are afraid?"

"It doesn't have to be fear. I like to wear them down a bit, so that I've got them ceding out of my hand. So you can pluck them to pieces, break them down, demoralise them."

Love, a Berlin actress, said she was not intimidated by the usual sort of caller, but one in particular put her into a panic: "He behaved as if he knew exactly where I lived."

"He would say 'you old — I'm right above you'."

"At the beginning, I was just as abusive back. Stop it, you — I And hang up."

"But it came to a stage where I was completely distraught and couldn't say any more."

One night the caller rang the doorbell in the middle of the night and threatened to break in if she didn't let him in.

"I nearly died of fear. I didn't even trust myself to check to make sure the door was properly bolted."

She eventually gathered herself together for long enough to ring for help.

Winfried Roll, head of the Berlin Police advice centre, believes that pesters only rarely make direct calls on their victims. "As a

rule they don't seek direct confrontation. They tend to be cowardly, shy, reserved and find personal contact difficult."

However, talks with victims showed that callers sometimes did not stay entirely remote. Sometimes, as part of the intimidation process, they allow to slip out that they know something about the victim, maybe what she looks like or her mode of living.

A caller of this type is excited by the victim's reaction, whether it is one of revulsion, indignation or horror.

A psychologist, Helmut Kessler, who specialises in sexual behaviour, says use of the telephone in this way is another form of impersonal sex like peep shows.

It attracts in many cases people with extremely repressed feelings of aggression. "They are able to get rid of this build up of aggression — their use of power, their drive to rule is satisfied through the use of the telephone."

Telephone pestering was comparable with other perversions. "Just as exhibitionists get their satisfaction from being seen, the telephone caller gets his through being heard."

Punishment, even jail, did not help at all. "Basically, these people are having a hard time. They need to be helped — in everyday life they are often in all other respects quite respectable people."

"However right Dr. Kessler is, it's not the need for treatment. It's not help the victim. Often — problem is that they are not taken seriously. For example, one of the bogus doctor cases was not acted on after three weeks because it was thought too unlikely

that the caller would be caught. Police told the Berlin singer, after her nocturnal visitor had gone, that in fact something can be done."

Phone monitoring, for a start. Then, although there are problems even after an identification, criminal or civil action can be taken.

A Berlin lawyer, Claudia Burgesmüller, described the process in one case:

"One of our clients didn't want any court case. She just wanted the calls to stop."

"Telephone monitoring was arranged. It cost 20 marks for the first day on a reducing scale until after 10 days it cost just a mark a day."

The monitoring did lead to identification of the holder of the telephone, but that, says Frau Burgesmüller, does not necessarily reveal the anonymous caller.

In this case, she wrote to the phone holder and demanded a list of the names of men having regular access to the phone between midnight and 2 a.m.

The telephone holder could not oblige. So the lawyer threatened legal action and managed to get him to sign a declaration saying that no more calls would be made and that, if they were, a penalty of 500,000 marks would be payable.

The caller signed and also paid extra money to cover the telephone monitoring and lawyer's costs — injury money.

There have been no calls since. But for any victim who thinks the way through a lawyer is too time-consuming, there is another direct method — simply get hold of a whistle and blow into it in the mouthpiece. That is enough to give any pervers a sore ear drum.

Old Moscow monastery to reopen for Orthodox Christianity millenium

By Irena Czekierska
Reporter

MOSCOW — The Russian Orthodox Church is looking forward to celebrating 1,000 years of Christianity with the reopening of Moscow's oldest monastery for the first time since the October Revolution.

Work to restore the 700-year-old Danilovsky Monastery has been in progress for two years and looks set to be completed by Easter 1988, Archimandrite Yevlogy, the community's superior, told Reuters in an interview.

Ten monks are already installed, some of them taking hammer and chisel to hand and others painstakingly restoring icons and frescoes decorating the two churches on the site. They work beside specialist craftsmen, builders and volunteers.

To the sound of clinking and hammering, Father Boris, a young monk who has just completed two years at a religious academy and is

keen to try out his English, stood in the low, vaulted 16th-century church of the intercession.

He pointed to an icon depicting the monastery's founder, Daniel, the first Prince of Moscow, who became a monk shortly before his death in 1303 and was canonised in 1652.

As Father Boris showed the collection of old books that will form the basis of the monastery's library, another monk dressed in traditional black robes, his long hair tied back, read from the Bible and prayed before an icon to the Virgin.

Outside, the gold domes and crosses, the sheet copper roofs of the towers that punctuate the crenellated walls, and a row of five bells waiting to be hung in the entrance belfry, shone in the bright sunshine.

Many of the buildings, including a former hospital, refectory and the superior's residence, are still in ruins or under scaffolding as monks scurry among piles of

planks. Orthodox believers across the country are raising most of the 30 million roubles (\$55 million) for the project, which will establish the monastery as the Russian Orthodox Church's religious and administrative centre, Yevlogy said.

Patriarch Pimen, the head of the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union, currently has his headquarters at the saint Sergius Monastery at Zagorsk, about 90 kilometres north of Moscow.

Because of changes in church administration introduced by Peter the Great in 1703, the patriarchate has not had its centre in Moscow for more than 280 years.

But the Danilovsky, south of the Moscow River, lies less than three kilometres from the Kremlin.

The Soviet government's decision two years ago to return it, after it had stood crumbling and occupied by a nearby umbrella factory for years, reflects increas-

ingly warm relations between the authorities and the church.

Senior churchmen have won the Kremlin's approval by actively supporting Soviet foreign policy goals and campaigning for its proposals on nuclear disarmament.

Father Boris said, the Danilovsky would become a centre from which the Russian Orthodox Church would coordinate its efforts in the struggle for peace and its relations with foreign churches.

It will accommodate some 60 monks, whose main activity is prayer. Father Boris said he had special responsibility for visitors, but also organised the bell-ringing and worked on the manuscripts which the monastery produces as its chronicles.

Archimandrite Yevlogy, beaming under his "skufya" (the black hat worn by Orthodox monks), an ivory cross hanging around his neck and his greying beard stretching to his chest, outlined the brothers' daily programme.



YESTERDAY.. TOMORROW: The Komosomolskaya metro station (the Ring line) in Moscow (photo by TASS)

Randa Habib's
Corner

It is a question of taste

DO YOU know what is my latest dream? I dream of a good bakery with all sorts of bread displayed, where I could get in and choose freely my bunch, my loaf of any kind of Arabic bread. I dream of tens of bakeries of that sort, with bread made with milk, butter or fine herbs...

For a very short while in Amman, it just happened that we had cake-shops, tea-rooms or hotels displaying a fancy kind of bread, with a bit more flavour than the common one. And that was fine. But soon, afterwards, the Ministry of Supply interfered and put an end to our joy by imposing on the sellers the price of ordinary bread. The result was, of course, that those shops stopped baking the fancy bread because it was not profitable anymore.

We have in Amman the "standard bread" imposed by the government: Same specifications, same price. For God's sake, why? If we happen to enjoy milky, buttery or other kind of bread, what is the big issue? And why shouldn't all bakeries be allowed to make bread of all shapes and tastes.

Let the government interfere in the hygienic side of the bread. But please let us enjoy the bread we want. The famous "taboun" Arabic wide bread is now quite non-existent, because most bakers do not find it profitable anymore with government restrictions. One of them, whom I knew, had to close down because his kilo of "taboun" was five fils more than the imposed price.

Let us choose our own bread. And if we feel like paying a bit more for a better quality, it should be our privilege to decide.

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- * Application letter must be handwritten in English by the applicant enclosing a recent photo.
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WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN

INVITATION TO BID

ZARKA RUSSEIFA WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECT

CONTRACTS 3B/113/85, 4B/114/85

The Water Authority is requesting prequalification data from U.S., Jordan and USAID geographic code 941 firms, and joint ventures of such firms who can qualify. The project consists of the following two contracts, which will be bid separately. Contractors may bid on one or both contracts.

... A. Contract No. 3B:

The work consists of installing 16 Kms of water lines ranging in diameter from 12.5 mm up to 150 mm, and of supplying and installing approximately 39.7 Kms of sewers (mostly 200 mm diameter).

... B. Contract No. 4B:

The work consists of installing 15.4 Kms of water mains ranging in diameter from 12.5 mm up to 150 mm, and of supplying and installing approximately 45 Kms of sewers (mostly 200 mm diameter). The site of all work is located in the city of Zarqa.

Construction is scheduled to begin during October 1985 with an estimated completion time of 425 days for both contracts. If a joint venture seeks prequalification, prequalification information must be supplied for all firms in the joint venture. Prequalification for these contracts was previously solicited on October 14, 1982. Because of the substantial delay incurred to date, this data is no longer valid. Therefore, all firms need to complete the prequalification questionnaire in order to be considered. Payment for the above described contracts, will be made in U.S. Dollars and Jordanian Dinars, financed in part under USAID Project No. 278-0234.

Combination unit price and lump sum contracts are anticipated. Completed prequalification questionnaire should be received by the Water Authority, Amman, Jordan before 12:00 noon on July 17, 1985. Bids will be due 30 days after firms have been notified that they are prequalified to bid. The prequalification notice will also contain the exact date and place of bid opening and the date of the prebid conferences. Interested firms may obtain a copy of the prequalification questionnaire from the president, Water Authority, at the above address.

Or from

Malcolm Pirmie, INC./JOUZY and Partners
100 Eisenhower Drive, P.O. Box 36
Paramus, New Jersey, 07652, U.S.A.
Telephone (201) 845-0400
Telex No. 137364, Malpirmeng UD.

Invitation for bids can be purchased at a cost of U.S. Dols. 250 or JD 100 (non-refundable) for each set of contract documents from the above addresses.

Porsche wins to honours in Le Mans motor race

LE MANS, France (R) — Klaus Ludwig and John Winter of West Germany and Paolo Barilla of Italy, driving a Porsche, won the Le Mans 24-hour motor race Sunday.

Ludwig, first with Frenchman Henri Pescarolo last year, had Barilla as co-driver this time in a privately-entered Porsche.

West German John Winter completed the winning line-up but was on the track for little more than an hour.

Ludwig and Barilla were in contention almost from the start and took command of the race on Saturday evening. No-one headed them for the last 16 hours.

It was Cologne-based Ludwig's third Le Mans success in five attempts and Barilla's first from three.

They finished comfortably clear of the Porsche of British trio Jonathan Palmer, James Weaver and team owner Richard Lloyd.

Formula one driver Palmer and Weaver, a late stand-in for Dutchman Jan Lammers, had swapped first place with the winning car during the initial stages.

As expected, a crop of Porsches filled the top places. But only one of the three works entries was among them — that of three times winner Derek Bell of Britain and West German Hans Stuck. They came third, seven laps behind the winners.

The final results of the race were as follows:
1. Klaus Ludwig (West Germany)/Paolo Barilla (Italy)/John Winter (West Germany) Porsche 956 (373 laps completed — 5,088.51 kilometres).
2. Jonathan Palmer/James

Weaver/Richard Lloyd (Britain) Porsche 956 (370).

3. Derek Bell (Britain)/Hans Stuck (West Germany) Porsche 962 (366).

4. Jo Gartner (Austria)/David Hobbs/Guy Edwards (Britain) Porsche 956 (365).

5. Mario Hytten (Switzerland)/Georges Fouché/Sarel van der Merwe (South Africa) Porsche 956 (360).

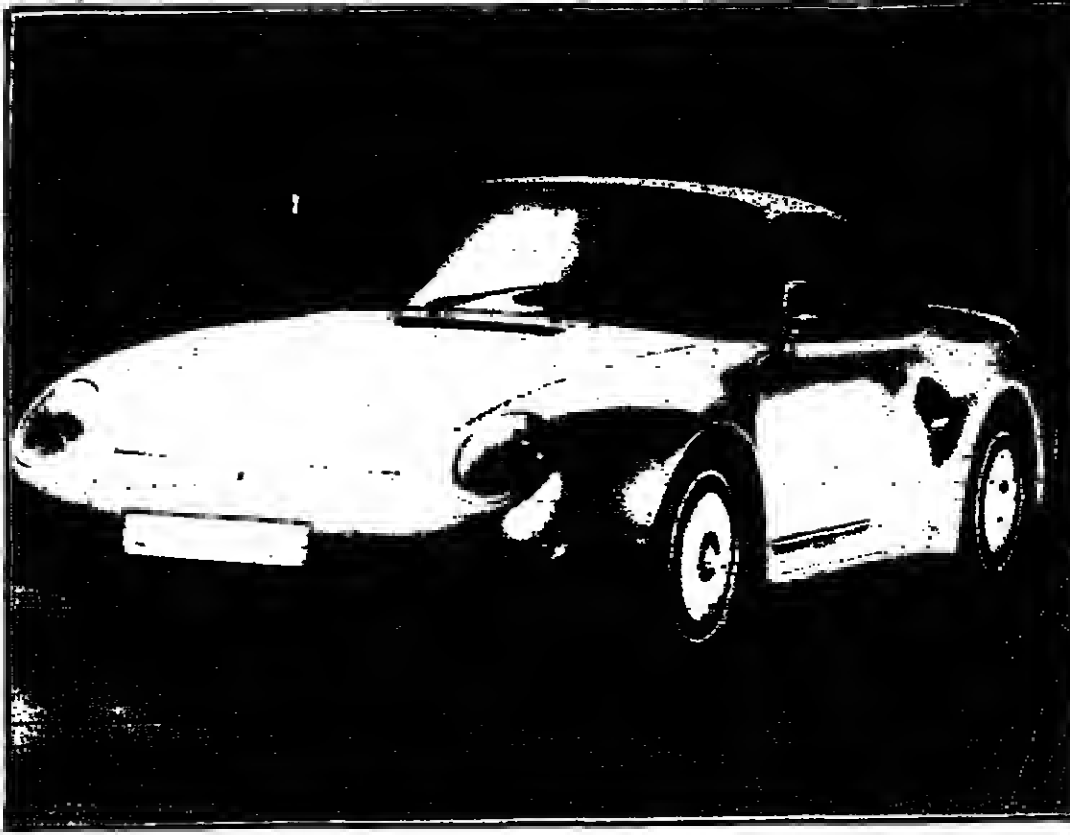
6. Bob Wollek (France)/Sandro Nannini (Italy) Lancia (359).

7. Henri Pescarolo (France)/Mauro Baldi (Italy) Lancia (357).

8. Juergen Lacessig (West Germany)/Herve Regout (Belgium)/Jesus Pareja (Spain) Porsche 956 (356).

9. Jean-Pierre Jarier (France)/Mike Thackwell (New Zealand)/Franz Konrad (West Germany) Porsche 962 (355).

10. Jacky Ickx (Belgium)/Jochen Mass (West Germany) Porsche 962 (347).



The 1985 Porsche 959 sports car. The car is powered by a 2.85 litre turbocharged engine with more than 400hp which allows a maximum speed in excess of 300 kph. Price of the car is about \$124,000 (J.T. file photo).

Thomas defeats Weaver, retains heavyweight title

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (R) — Pinklon Thomas retained his World Boxing Council heavyweight title Saturday night when he floored Mike Weaver with a thunderous right to the jaw that prompted the referee to stop the bout at one minute and 42 seconds of the eighth round of a scheduled 12-round fight.

The punch dropped Weaver midway through the eighth round of a fight that was even to that point.

Weaver, the former World Boxing Association heavyweight champion who had lost only one fight in the last six years, struggled to his feet at the count of nine. But then he toppled to the canvas again, whereupon referee Carlos Padilla halted the bout.

At that point of the bout at the Riviera Hotel, two of the judges had it even while the third had Thomas ahead by one point.

The sudden knockout ended the 32-year-old Weaver's dream of joining Muhammad Ali and Floyd Patterson as the only men to hold heavyweight championships on more than one occasion. Weaver held the WBA title from March, 1980 until December, 1982.

The 27-year-old Thomas, who weighed in at 220½ pounds (99.9

kilogrammes), knocked down Weaver, who came in at 221½ pounds (100.35 kilogrammes), late in the first round with a right to the head.

Thomas succeeded in backing up Weaver, a notoriously slow starter, during most of the first two rounds. But in the third, and continuing through the fourth and fifth, Weaver, from Diamond Bar, California, became the aggressor and had the upper hand as he scored often with good left jabs and sharp left hooks and right crosses.

Weaver hurt Thomas in those three rounds and had him in trouble several times. The former champion cut Thomas on the outside corner of his left eye in the third round.

But just as suddenly, starting in the seventh, the momentum switched again and Thomas once more took the initiative. Then in the eighth Weaver walked into the explosive right which sent him to the floor on his back.

Thomas, an admitted former heroin addict who was making his first title defence, now has a record of 26-0-1 with 21 knockouts. Weaver has a 27-11-1 record.

Thomas received \$450,000 for the fight, while Weaver earned \$200,000.

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Jordan Times Tel: 666320

FOR RENT

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Despite rain, Chen leads U.S. open golf tournament

BIRMINGHAM, Michigan (R) — Chen Tze-Chung of Taiwan, ignoring a cold, drenching rain, recorded an almost faultless one-under-par 69 Saturday to take a two-stroke lead into the final round of the 85th U.S. Open golf championship.

Chen, the only player to break par in all three rounds, finished with a 54-hole total of seven-under-par 203, tying the U.S. Open record. His two-round total of 134 on Friday also matched the open record.

Andy North, who captured the title in 1978 and has not won a tournament since, shot an even-par 70 and stood alone in second place at 205.

"The rain didn't really bother me," Chen said. "At home, we often play in weather like this."

Chen, whose double eagle on Thursday made him the talk of the tournament, discarded his rain jacket after the second hole and played in a sweater the rest of the way.

He also wore a white hat with his nation's flag on the right side, a gift from a friend at the Taiwanese embassy in Washington.

As he did on Friday, Chen, who is known as T.C. in this country, scrambled to make several pars, especially on the first five holes.

"Same thing," he said with a grin when he was asked to describe his round on Saturday. "I got in trouble on two, three and four."

At the 577-yard second hole, where he made the first albatross in open history on Thursday, Chen made a birdie-four after he put his second shot behind a tree to the left of the green.

He saved par on the 199-yard third when he chipped to within one foot. "Lucky I would say," said the 26-year-old native of Taipei, who learned to play golf from his older brother.

After missing a six-foot par putt on number 10, one of the few putts that didn't drop for him all week, he rolled in a 35-footer on the next hole for birdie.

"I think everybody needs luck, even if you hit a good shot," said Chen, who seems oblivious to the "open pressure" so many other golfers talk about in playing this tournament.

"I think I will sleep well tonight," he said matter-of-factly. "I never think too much about golf after I play."

Chen, playing in his first U.S. Open, said his short game was the key to his success.

"This week my putting helped me a lot," said Chen, who needed only 83 strokes on the 54 greens he played. "I also had good chips."

North, playing in the twosome ahead of Chen, played extremely steady golf despite miserable conditions. He made up for a lone bogey on the front nine by birdying the tough 16th hole with a 60-foot putt which "slammed right in."

The 1978 champion also ignored the weather. He played without a hat and took off his rain gear on the fifth hole.

"I was going to get wet anyway," he said. "So what the heck. I try not to get carried away with the weather. You look at the other guy and know he has to deal with it, too."

FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

FIRST RACE 3:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammad A. El Hady	Nassar	Owner	Ibrahim	54
2- Faleh Aly	Mirwir	Owner	Ahmad	54
3- Ahmad Mjaily	Shalesh	Owner	Salim	54
4- A. El Sattar Matar	Rajwah	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
5- Mohammad Irshaid	Fahdhi	Owner	Mostafa	52.5
6- Saïel Q.A. El Rahman	ElMeshrokeh	Owner	Mostafa	52.5
7- Mohammad A. El Naby	M. Raled	Owner	49.5	
8- Nael Aly A. Sokout	Maha	Owner	49.5	
9- Nawaf M. El Falez	Farah	Owner	49.5	
10- Talab A. El Kadir	D.Elshakar	Owner	Mahmoud	48
11- Sawoud E. El Adwan	Mardy	Owner	Yousef	48
12- Abbas El Adwan	Ghazalan	Owner		48

THIRD RACE 4:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fahid Mittak	Mansour	Owner	Ahmad	54
2- Zakaria A. El Majeed	A. Ayman	Owner	Rasheed	54
3- Samy Haddadin	S. Amman	Owner	William	52.5
4- Nimir El Hmoud	Sary	Owner	A. Jabir	51
5- H.H. Late Sherif	Izzah	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	49.5
6- H.H. Late Sherif	Fitnih	Ibrahim	Fawaz	49.5
7- H.H. Late Sherif	El Hamdany	Owner	Mostafa	48
8- H.H. Late Sherif	Batta	Owner	Salah	48
9- H.H. Late Sherif	El Hansa	Owner		46.5

SECOND RACE 4:00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Oudih El Kaisy	M. Sakhr	Owner	Fawaz	53
2- Oudih El Kaisy	Kawakib	Owner	Ahmad	49
3- Hassan Aly Daham	Balkawieh	Owner	Ahmed	51.5
4- Hassan Aly Daham	Ajaieb	Owner	Saad	51.5
5- Ziad Abboud	Shahrazad	Owner	51.5	
6- Mohammad A. El Naby	Sholih	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5
7- Hamed El Jarnary	H. Marlam	Owner	Talal	48.5
8- A. El Sattar Matar	J.Elshakar	Owner	Yousef	45.5

FOURTH RACE 5:00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir St.	Paridh	Ibrahim	53.5
2- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir St.	El Hmady	Ibrahim	53
3- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir St.	Jallab	Ibrahim	53
4- Samy Y. Madros	Sharar	Adnan	Dillo	53
5- Ghalib Haddadin	Nalfih	Owner	William	51.5
6- Ghalib Haddadin	Raddad	Owner	Robert	50

FIFTH RACE 5:30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mishal El Falez	El Sbeily	Owner	Mostafa	55
2- Mishal El Falez	El Akhtal	Owner	53	
3- Mishal El Falez	El Lahir	Owner	53	
4- Mishal El Falez	L. El Reeh	Owner	53	
5- Marwan Tokan	El Farzadak	Adnan	Dillo	53
6- Nimir El Hmoud	El Talak	Owner	A. Jabir	47

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سورة الفاتحة

Commission launches plan 'to alter the face of Europe'

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Commission launched an ambitious plan Saturday to abolish all barriers in the European Community (EC) by 1992, declaring that this was the only way to meet the economic challenges from the United States and Japan.

Internal market commissioner Lord Cockfield told a news conference that if the drive succeeded, "it will fundamentally alter the face of Europe for the rest of our lifetime."

The programme aims to enhance the competitiveness of West European industry by opening up fully for citizens, goods, money and services a common market of 320 million people in 12 nations — 50 per cent larger than the U.S. domestic market.

It will be put to a summit meeting of Community leaders in Milan later this month, the first to be attended by Spain and Portugal, which formally join the group next January.

Lord Cockfield said the commission plan contained some 300 detailed proposals to remove physical, technical and fiscal barriers to free trade which were still accumulating almost 30 years after the Treaty of Rome in 1957.

Many of the proposals have been on the Community's agenda for years but have made little headway in the face of entrenched national protectionism.

With the simplification of border controls and agreement on a

Commission unveils draft 1986 budget

Meanwhile, the European Commission Saturday unveiled its

single customs document, a start had been made on scrapping physical barriers to goods and people which currently cost the Community's economy over \$5 billion a year, he said.

The Community's council of ministers also took a major step forward last month by agreeing to set only essential health and safety standards for manufactured goods in place of the time-wasting harmonisation of every detail of national technical specifications.

Lord Cockfield said he hoped this new, simplified approach could be extended soon to other areas such as the food industry.

He contrasted the accord on standards with the 17 years it had taken to reach agreement on Community-wide recognition of architects' qualifications.

Two major items in the programme are freeing the common market for services such as banking, insurance and consultancy and opening up public procurement by European national and local authorities to Community-wide competition.

In the long term, there would also have to be what he called "an approximation of indirect taxation" throughout the Community to avoid distortions in trade.

Commission unveils draft 1986 budget

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UAE plans big storage facilities

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) ministry of petroleum plans to build a network of oil product storage facilities to meet the country's needs for 45 days in the event of supply disruption, Al Bayan newspaper reported.

The ministry said earlier this month it had finished studies on the project, but gave no details. Al Bayan said it involved construction of specially reinforced or buried storage tanks and 600 kilometres of pipelines, at Ruweis and Umm Al Nar in Abu Dhabi emirate.

A federal committee would be responsible for transport and distribution and use of the stores in emergencies, the paper said. Storage facilities at Fujairah, outside the Strait of Hormuz, could be used to export products, it said.

The ministry, in a report on its activities in 1984, said the project was part of efforts by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states to build strategic reserves of petroleum products.

IEA urges investments in energy

PARIS (R) — Industrial countries must take major investments in energy resources to avoid a new oil crisis in the next decade, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said Monday.

The Paris-based agency, which groups the 21 main non-Communist industrial countries, makes the call in two reports published ahead of a ministerial meeting on July 9.

It warns that member countries' oil production from known fields has probably peaked and that natural gas production is likely to start falling after 1990.

"To maintain sufficient production levels and enhance longer-term supply security, considerable exploration and development efforts are needed now," the agency says in a report on member countries' energy policies.

A report on electricity supplies says surplus generating capacity and cheap pricing policies in some countries could discourage investment in modern coal and nuclear power stations that would be needed by end of the century.

Total primary energy requirements in the 21 member countries are likely to rise sharply to 4,410 million tonnes oil equivalent by the year 2000 — 32 per cent higher than in 1983, according to the energy policy report.

IEA Executive Director Helga Steeg told reporters that despite the current oil glut "the message is that... we must continue to make provision now to satisfy that increased demand."

Agency officials said IEA projections called for a sustained effort by the coal and nuclear industries to win customers and overcome environmental objections to new power stations.

The projections showed the use of nuclear power in member countries rising by 10.6 per cent a year to 318 million tonnes oil equivalent in 1990 from 156.8 million in 1983, and further rising to 460 million by the year 2000.

They showed the use of coal rising to 1,024 million tonnes oil equivalent in 1990 and 1,316 million in 2000 from 835 million in 1983.

However, oil was likely to remain the main energy source for the industrial world, despite falling U.S. and British production during the next decade.

Without further improvements in energy conservation and a major expansion in energy resources, the industrial countries could once again become vulnerable to oil supply disruptions in the 1990s, the IEA says.

The agency's figures show oil consumption rising to 1,533 million tonnes by 1990 from 1,462.4 million in 1983, then falling to 1,495 million by the end of the century.

IEA oil production from known fields is likely to fall to 733 million tonnes in 1990 and 660 million by

the end of the century from 757 million two years ago.

"Net oil imports of the 21 member countries are estimated at 774 million tonnes last year and are expected to reach 855 million in 1990 and 894 million by 2000," the agency says.

Among suggested measures by member countries, the IEA calls on the United States to consider raising federal petrol taxes. American motorists are celebrating economic recovery and cheaper petrol by a return to large-engined cars, it says.

"The sheer size of U.S. vehicle fuel demand... makes this an area of considerable concern. A tax level of \$0.20 per gallon would only barely restore gasoline prices to 1981 levels in real terms... and would have the virtue of collecting \$20 billion a year in revenue," the agency says.

The Reagan administration recently decided against a rise in vehicle fuel taxes.

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Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad N. Batsbou

AMMAN — On Monday, the U.S. dollar rose sharply on news that the number of new jobs in the U.S. had risen by 345,000 instead of the 200,000 to 250,000 the market had expected.

On Tuesday, the dollar was mixed, after traders took profits from the currency's sharp rise in European trading.

On Wednesday, the dollar eased against major foreign currencies on lower U.S. interest rates. The declines were minimal and the market seemed to be waiting for new economic indicators to be released on Thursday and Friday respectively.

Also, news came on the floor that the Federal Reserve would soon cut the discount rate to seven per cent from 7.5 per cent so as to help the American economy to grow. That means interest rates would go down and the dollar would also go down.

On Thursday, the dollar was little changed against major foreign currencies despite an 0.8 per cent decline in May U.S. retail sales. But second half the revised April figure came to be 2.4 per cent instead of the previous 0.9 per cent growth and the dollar shot back up.

The dollar might have strengthened more except for the late afternoon announcement that M1, the basic U.S. money supply measure had risen only \$800 million, instead of \$1 to \$4.5 billion which was expected.

On Friday, the dollar held its

ground by a statement that U.S. interest rates were likely to remain high. By mid-day dollar trading fell sharply by rumours saying that President Reagan had a heart attack. Also economic figures released on New York's opening were lower than expected. They were as follows:

The metals market was quiet during the week. Gold and silver were going lower in reaction to the dollar's strength, but the metals market rose on Friday in reaction to the rumours about President Reagan's health.

Thursday's economic news were below expectations. Mostly, the metal market was trading in gold from \$310 to \$321 an ounce. In silver from \$6.05 to \$6.30.

On Friday's close, the DM was firmer to close at 3.06 20 30. Sterling was also firmer to close at 128.15 25, the Swiss franc closed at 2.57 25 45, and French franc closed at 9.33 00 50.

Gold closed at \$318.80-\$319.30 an ounce. Silver closed at \$6.22-\$6.24 an ounce.

My personal opinion: The dollar has moved in a directionless mode last week, although lots of traders around the world are still motivated by a weak dollar. The dollar had moved up slowly and firmly against all major European currencies.

The U.S. is still where investment ought to be, so large amounts of dollars are not now likely to flee. Therefore demand for dollars and accompanying strength should continue.

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GCC moves to cut foreign manpower

DOHA (OPECNA) — Prompted by a desire to encourage national expertise, and given the current slow pace of overall development, the Gulf countries are seeking ways to lessen their dependence on foreign workforce.

A recent report by the British Bank of the Middle East (BBME) says that the economic slowdown in the Gulf region during 1984 resulted in a capital outflow of \$25 billion and an exodus involving 700,000 foreign workers.

Recent statements by Gulf officials emphasise the same tendency, spelling out a desire to dispense with one million foreign workers over the next five years in the six countries constituting the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Saudi Arabia, which hosted three million foreign workers at one time — 70 per cent of the entire workforce in the country according to 1983 estimates — is

expected to send home 600,000 foreigners.

In 1970-75, Arabs resident in Kuwait constituted about 80 per cent of the country's population, however, this percentage declined to about 70 per cent in 1983.

Estimates show that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) hosted more than one million foreigners in 1983, including 300,000 Arabs and 300,000 people from the sub-continent.

A regional survey shows that between 390,000 to 400,000 foreigners — more than six per cent of the entire foreign manpower and about three per cent of the total population of the six GCC countries — had left the region by the end of 1983. This figure was expected to reach half a million at the end of last year.

Workers in the construction sector, which flourished in the 1970s and early 1980s, constitute 25 per cent of the foreign workforce in the Gulf.

balance of payments deficit to fall to about \$2-billion in the fiscal year beginning next month from \$1.2 billion in 1984/85. But this would still be far worse than the modest surplus achieved in 1983/84.

And while the government has forecast annual growth of more than seven per cent this year and next, Western economists see the economy expanding by only about five per cent a year.

Remittances from Egyptian workers abroad, the biggest single source of hard currency, have fallen this year from the \$3.5 billion of 1983/84. The government predicts transfers of \$2.7 billion in the coming fiscal year.

Western diplomats say some Egyptian workers are being laid off in the Gulf states and others have less money to send home.

Earnings from Suez Canal tolls,

tourism and cotton are also falling, and income from crude oil exports of about 300,000 barrels a day is stagnant. Lower prices and higher domestic demand have offset a modest rise in output.

Earnings from the Suez Canal are forecast to fall to \$900 million in 1985/86, a drop of \$50 million. The canal authority blames the decline in traffic on the Iran-Iraq war and the end of the oil bonanza in the Gulf states.

The 1985/86 budget foresees expenditure of 20 billion Egyptian pounds (\$24 billion) and revenue of 15.1 billion pounds (\$18.2 billion). At 4.9 billion pounds (\$5.8 billion), the deficit would be down from 5.4 billion pounds (\$6.5 billion) in the current fiscal year.

The government has started to tackle one factor fuelling the shortfall — subsidies on basic commodities, a legacy of the socialist

University graduates in the Gulf countries began replacing foreigners, wherever possible, especially in clerical jobs in government departments and as teachers.

Finding jobs for eligible citizens has become one of the top priorities for Gulf governments. Special committees have been formed for this purpose in Bahrain.

In Qatar, a committee chaired by the finance and petroleum minister, Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani, is in charge of studying the absorption of local graduates into various government departments.

The tendency to prepare local manpower for roles in the development of the Gulf countries is being taken more seriously than ever before. Training courses are being organised at local and regional levels.

In their second conference held in Riyadh in April last year, GCC

ministers of labour agreed to guarantee the optimum means for providing work opportunities for their citizens.

Some official statistics show that there are about four million foreign workers in GCC countries, with Asians representing 82 per cent. The ratio of foreign manpower ranges from 90 to 40 per cent of the total workforce in Gulf countries at present.

To curb the import of foreign manpower, GCC labour ministers recommended at their third conference in Riyadh last month that foreign workers should be recruited only when and where necessary, with priority given to local and Arab nationals.

The ministers asked the secretariat to conduct a survey of local manpower and its problems and to propose the best means of employing GCC citizens, with the ultimate objective of cutting dependence on imported workforce.

era of late President Gamal Abdul Nasser. The subsidies have been frozen at \$2.4 billion for next year.

But authorities are moving cautiously, mindful of riots which forced them to scrap plans to double bread prices in 1977.

Officially, bread is still one piastre (cent) a loaf. But a new "improved quality" two-piastre loaf has been introduced. It is now hard to find the one-piastre version.

The government has raised prices of flour and rice and, in high-income areas, electricity. It plans a 17 per cent tax rise.

Prices for the top grade of petrol have also been raised sharply. The 90-octane fuel sells for 25 per cent more than the regular grade, which still costs 15 piastres (57 cents) a litre but appears to be vanishing from the pumps.

World oil glut starts to hurt in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — The world oil glut is starting to hurt Egypt's economy, restraining hard currency earnings from oil exports and cutting transfers by Egyptians working abroad.

The end of the oil boom is also exposing economic weaknesses attributed by experts to a soaring birth rate, low productivity and generous government subsidies on foods and other staples.

Egypt's population of 48 million is growing by 2.8 per cent a year, while farm output is rising by only two per cent. Self-sufficient a decade ago, the country now has to import half its food needs.

Egypt depends on U.S. aid of nearly \$2.5 million a year. But Egyptians pay only two U.S. cents for a loaf of subsidised bread and use more grain than most other peoples.

The government expects the

balance of payments deficit to fall to about \$2-billion in the fiscal year beginning next month from \$1.2 billion in 1984/85. But this would still be far worse than the modest surplus achieved in 1983/84.

And while the government has forecast annual growth of more than seven per cent this year and next, Western economists see the economy expanding by only about five per cent a year.

Remittances from Egyptian workers abroad, the biggest single source of hard currency, have fallen this year from the \$3.5 billion of 1983/84. The government predicts transfers of \$2.7 billion in the coming fiscal year.

Western diplomats say some Egyptian workers are being laid off in the Gulf states and others have less money to send home.

Earnings from Suez Canal tolls,

tourism and cotton are also falling, and income from crude oil exports of about 300,000 barrels a day is stagnant. Lower prices and higher domestic demand have offset a modest rise in output.

Earnings from the Suez Canal are forecast to fall to \$900 million in 1985/86, a drop of \$50 million. The canal authority blames the decline in traffic on the Iran-Iraq war and the end of the oil bonanza in the Gulf states.

The 1985/86 budget foresees expenditure of 20 billion Egyptian pounds (\$24 billion) and revenue of 15.1 billion pounds (\$18.2 billion). At 4.9 billion pounds (\$5.8 billion), the deficit would be down from 5.4 billion pounds (\$6.5 billion) in the current fiscal year.

The government has started to tackle one factor fuelling the shortfall — subsidies on basic commodities, a legacy of the socialist

era of late President Gamal Abdul Nasser. The subsidies have been frozen at \$2.4 billion for next year.

But authorities are moving cautiously, mindful of riots which forced them to scrap plans to double bread prices in 1977.

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Protests erupt as blacks mark Soweto anniversary

SOWETO, South Africa (R) — South African riot police fired shotguns and rubber bullets at crowds petrol-bombing homes in Cape province Sunday as blacks marked the anniversary of bloody protests that began here nine years ago.

Police said riot squads saw action in townships at Port Elizabeth, Oudtshoorn and Jansenville in the troubled eastern Cape and at Kimberley in the northern Cape. Two explosions were also reported in black townships overnight.

Clashes between police and black crowds broke out on the start of the Soweto protests, in which 575 people died over eight months of protests about the teaching of the Afrikaans language to black schools.

A Reuters correspondent in Soweto saw a dozen armoured personnel carriers taking police and troops in full anti-riot gear through the streets but the township was quiet.

Four carriers and a "sneeze machine", which pumps out clouds of teargas, were drawn up on a hillside overlooking Regina Maud Church, where Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond

Tutu was due to address a mass memorial service.

Church groups have called for services across the country to pray for the downfall of the white minority National Party government.

Describing the overnight blasts, police said government offices near Durban were extensively damaged by one explosion and a black man was wounded in a township near Cape Town when police fired at two men fleeing after a hand grenade attack.

The blasts were the latest episode in over 16 months of rioting, widely blamed on grievances about apartheid and economic recession, in which over 400 people have died.

The police have been stretched to cope with the current unrest, which flares even in small rural townships, and earlier this year called in the army to help.

The 1976 riots in Soweto, where up to two million people live, began when the government

tried to force black schools to teach some subjects in Afrikaans, the language of the Dutch-descended whites.

A police spokesman said police units around the country were on alert but would keep a low profile to avoid confrontation on "Soweto Day", an emotion-charged event in the South African calendar for the past nine years.

Sunday's anniversary will be especially tense as blacks will gather to remember the 1976 victims after 16 months during which well over 400 people have died in persistent unrest.

According to the police there have been isolated incidents of unrest since Friday night, when a 60-year-old black was hurt in a petrol bomb attack in Cape province. Two explosive devices were removed safely from a hotel in East London.

The latest cycle of racial violence started over a school boycott in February last year but sociologists also blame a variety of grievances shared by the politically-powerless black majority under the South African government's apartheid racial segregation policy.

South African-installed government in Namibia takes over today

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (R) — Amid pomp and ceremony and despite international antagonism, South Africa will Monday install an interim government in the disputed territory of Namibia.

Tight security is evident in this capital city, where South African President P.W. Botha is due to hand over all government powers except security and foreign affairs to a loose coalition of black and white politicians.

The event takes place as the U.N. Security Council holds yet another debate on the long-sought Namibian independence, with a draft resolution calling for action against South Africa over the issue.

Troops have been posted around key installations and the army patrols the streets of this usually sleepy town. The authorities fear that SWAPO nationalist guer-

illas, who have rejected the new administration as Pretoria's stooge, could try to disrupt the festivities.

SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation), which has fought a 19-year guerrilla war against South African troops, is regarded as a prime candidate to win elections if a United Nations independence plan were implemented by Pretoria.

Years of arduous negotiations have failed to reach agreement on independence for Namibia because of South Africa's insistence that Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola be withdrawn first.

Pretoria says the estimated 30,000 Cubans, who have been helping Luanda's Marxist government in a civil war since 1975, would pose a security problem if they remained after South African troops left Namibia.

Western governments, anxious to safeguard a 1978 U.N. plan for independence and a freely-elected government, have deplored the formation of a new government without elections.

The new administration groups moderate black parties who want an end to white-minority privileges in the vast, arid region and whites who have resisted attempts at major reforms.

SWAPO's political arm, which operates legally in the territory, has called on the one million inhabitants to boycott the celebrations planned by the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) which forms the incoming administration.

SWAPO has applied for a permit to hold a demonstration Monday during the packed schedule of official events which include a fly-past and a military parade.

Jailing of Solidarity leaders poses problems for Poland

WARSAW (R) — By sentencing three Solidarity leaders to stiff jail terms, the Polish government has provided an issue on which both its domestic political critics and Western countries can focus, apparently for months to come.

Diplomats analysing the trial of Adam Michnik, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Bogdan Lis said the authorities had evidently calculated that the risk of outcry at home and abroad was outweighed by a need to demonstrate firmness.

But they pointed to public criticism which has already surfaced from Polish intellectuals, other Solidarity leaders and the Reagan administration.

A court in the northern port of Gdansk last week imposed prison terms of three-and-a-half years on Frasyniuk, three years on Michnik and two-and-a-half years on Lis. They were found guilty of leading an illegal union and fomenting unrest.

"These are stiff sentences, even though we probably expected

them," one diplomat said. "If they serve their jail terms, we have an issue that will keep Solidarity busy until 1988. The West is unlikely to forget it, either."

Opposition sources said several thousand Poles, including academics and Solidarity activists, had signed a statement of protest condemning the trial as reminiscent of the Stalinist era.

The statement, addressed to the Justice Committee of the Polish Parliament, also criticised the imprisonment of people for their beliefs.

The United States gave the strongest Western reaction to the trial. State Department spokesman Bernard Kabo called the verdicts "totally unjustified" and said Washington was looking at ways it might respond to the case.

Some Western European countries, which have cautiously re-established ties with Poland after breaking contacts when Solidarity was suppressed under martial law in 1981, are also dismayed at the trial, diplomats said.

Countdown begins for international shuttle mission

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The countdown started Saturday for an international space shuttle mission involving 27 nations and astronauts from the United States, France and Saudi Arabia.

The launch team switched on Discovery's electrical power as the countdown began at 2 a.m. (0600 GMT), aiming for liftoff of the 18th shuttle mission at 7:33 a.m. (1133 GMT) Monday.

Rain dampened the spaceport for the third straight day Saturday, but forecasters expected partly cloudy skies for launch time.

The bad weather forced four of the astronauts — Commander Dan Brandenstein, pilot John Creighton, Shannon Lucid and Steve Nagel — to cancel proficiency flights in T-38 jets Saturday. Before the rains came, Brandenstein and Creighton practised landings in a Grumman G-1F stream jet outfitted to handle the shuttle.

The other crew members are Saudi Prince Sultan Salman Al Saud, French military pilot Patrick Baudry and John Fabian.

Prince Saud, nephew of Saudi King Fahd, will observe the deployment of a communications satellite which the astronauts will launch for a consortium of 22 Arab nations. He also will photograph his homeland in a search for uncharted deposits of oil and minerals and will assist Baudry with French medical experiments on human adaptation to weightless space.

The crew also will release two communications satellites owned by AT and T and the Mexican government.

A fourth satellite, Sparran-1, will be released to take X-ray photographs of a cluster of galaxies in the constellation Perseus and of a suspected black hole in the centre of our Milky Way galaxy. After orbiting free for two days, the satellite will be retrieved by the shuttle's Canadian-built robot arm.

To the first shuttle test of elements of the Defence Department's "star wars" missile defence system, a mirror mounted in Discovery's window will be a target for a low-power laser beamed from Hawaii. The test is intended to determine if such a laser can track fast-moving missile warheads.



MILITIA CONTROL: Amal militiamen World Airways (TWA) airliner landed in Beirut mill around air traffic controllers at the control Sunday for the third time since Friday (AP wire-tower at Beirut airport after a hijacked Trans photo)

Sri Lankan rebels blow up bridge

COLOMBO (R) — Separatist guerrillas blew up a rail bridge to Sri Lanka's northern province hours after security forces raided a rebel camp, official sources said Sunday.

The sources said the guerrillas Saturday detonated landmines under the bridge at Ommathai, disrupting traffic to the northern city of Jaffna, about 120 kilometres away. No casualties were reported.

Security forces had earlier stormed a rebel camp at Mannar in the north east, killing 18 guerrillas and wounding 20.

Sources said the camp belonged to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the largest of six main guerrilla groups fighting to set up a Tamil state in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

Security forces seized 27 rifles,

25 rockets, 10,000 rounds of ammunition and explosives in the midday raid.

The Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil political party, meanwhile is planning meetings with Colombo's main opposition groups including the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP).

TULF's Administrative Secretary, M. Alalasingham, told Reuters by telephone from Jaffna that a senior party member, P.S. Soosathasan, was already in Colombo for the talks.

He said Soosathasan hoped to discuss possible solutions to the unrest between the Tamils and the Sinhalese majority.

Mr. Alalasingham said the recent talks between President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi had given new hope for

a solution to the problem.

Four former TULF parliamentarians have returned to their homes in Jaffna from Madras in South India, where most senior party members have stayed since widespread ethnic violence on the island in July 1983, he added.

The independent Island newspaper quoted National Security Minister Lalith Athulthumudali as saying several members of the security forces had been sacked for indiscipline.

"Government has taken disciplinary action against members of the security forces with over 300 of them being dismissed," he was quoted as saying in an interview.

Sri Lankan authorities have admitted some excesses by security forces on civilians in the north.

Kampelman: SDI will not continue without allies' consent

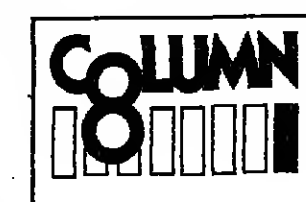
FLORENCE, Italy (AP) — Max Kampelman, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's ambassador to the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, said Saturday that the "Star Wars" defence system will not go ahead without the full consent of the United States' Western allies, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

Speaking to a conference of European Christian Democrats on foreign affairs in Florence, Mr. Kampelman said Mr. Reagan's strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) "must be a reinforcing factor of the Western alliance. If it doesn't reinforce this unity, it will not be continued," ANSA said.

The agency quoted the ambassador as saying, "we have invited the Europeans to participate in the scientific research" of the project.

He emphasised that SDI "is a programme of research," and that "a decision on the realisation of strategic defence is still far away. It could be made by the successor to President Reagan, but certainly not by Mr. Reagan himself," ANSA said.

Jacques Andreani, France's ambassador to Italy, said that his country had "very serious reservations" about the SDI project, saying that it was "conceived by a country outside the (European) Community and for ends that are not really those of Europe," the news agency reported.



Mixed marriage makes front-page news

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — The wedding of a white American woman and a black South African made front-page news Sunday after the couple celebrated the first mixed-race marriage since the abolition last week of apartheid sex laws. The Sunday Times and the Sunday Tribune of Durban carried large colour pictures of American anthropologist Susan McQuirk and church worker Protas Madlala at their wedding here Saturday. Press reports said the couple met at an American university last year. The couple plan to set up home in a black township near Durban on the Indian Ocean coast. Madlala was a former press secretary of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and now works at a local Roman Catholic mission.

Over 100,000 throng at rock concert

PARIS (R) — More than 100,000 people thronged the Place de la Concorde in central Paris for an all-night free rock concert organised by the anti-racist group S.O.S. Racisme, a spokesman for the group said. Riot police lined the main avenues leading into the square, but there were no incidents. Four gigantic inflatable hands coloured red, green, yellow and blue floated above the crowd, each bearing the slogan "hands off my buddy". The bands, worn as badges, have become the symbol of the S.O.S. Racisme Movement, founded in recent months after a series of racist street attacks. It has grown into a major national movement. The concert is sponsored by the Culture Ministry and leading French firms. Culture Minister Jack Lang attended part of the concert, which was shown in the square on a giant video screen and broadcast by French television.

Swastika painted on actor's home

LOS ANGELES (R) — A person calling himself a spokesman for a right-wing group has claimed responsibility for painting a Swastika and the slogan "kill Jews" on the house of Ed Asner, television star and liberal activist. Asner, 55, who helped raise a million dollars for medical supplies for guerrillas in El Salvador, has received death threats and dozens of anonymous hate letters since becoming president of the 55,000-strong Screen Actors Guild, a trade union, in 1981. At times, he has been forced to employ bodyguards. Police said the signs were painted on Asner's front door while he was away from his Hollywood home. A man identifying himself as a spokesman for the National Socialist Liberation Front called Asner a Communist Jewish pig in telephone calls to reporters and said his group would make further attacks if Asner continued his political activities.

Guard injured during Queen's birthday salute

LONDON (AP) — The annual trooping-the-colour ceremony marking the official birthday of Queen Elizabeth II was marred when a horse reared and fell on top of a cavalryman, injuring him. The incident occurred as the Queen prepared to lead her brigade of guards off the parade ground after completion of the colourful 180-year-old ceremony, which had gone without a hitch under sunny skies. The rider from the blues and royals was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital for observation, suffering from back pain. "The horse was a fairly new one called Kitchener," said a spokesman for the household division. "It reared up and then went backwards on top of the trooper." The injured cavalryman was removed from the road moments before the Queen, flanked by her husband Prince Philip and heir to the throne Prince Charles, led the guards back to Buckingham Palace. Thousands lined the Mall to watch the Queen, dressed in a scarlet tunic and riding-side-saddle on her faithful 23-year-old mare Bismarck, participating in its 17th trooping under the Queen and its 40th ceremonial appearance. The Queen's actual birthday is on April 21, but the ceremony is held later in the year when the weather is better. Members of the royal family including Queen Mother Elizabeth, Princess Diana, the Queen's youngest son, Prince Edward, and her daughter Princess Anne watched from the old admiralty building.

Ahmedabad authorities face bankruptcy

NEW DELHI (R) — The city of Ahmedabad is facing bankruptcy after months of violence over a job and quota policy, officials said Sunday.

After scattered street fights and arson attacks claimed two more lives, officials told Reuters that the city had lost half its income because residents failed to pay city taxes on property and transport.

They said its daily income plunged from 1.5 million rupees (\$113,000) to 500,000 rupees (\$38,000).

Payments for construction projects had been suspended while bills from the state government for city electricity and diesel fuel for the local bus service had not been met.

About 10 million rupees (\$750,000) had been borrowed from the state government to help pay municipal workers' wages, they said.

Commerce and industry in the city, known as India's Manchester because of its textile factories, had also been badly hit by the violence. The officials did not give details.

During three months of statewide unrest, triggered by protests against a policy reserving quotas of jobs and college places for underprivileged groups, about 170 people have died.

The protests sparked clashes between Muslims and Hindus. Troops were called in to keep order in trouble spots where indefinite curfews have been imposed.

The other crew members are

Thais to relocate Kampuchean refugees.

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Thai authorities will meet Monday to decide a new location for about 55,000 Kampuchean refugees now living at an overcrowded camp in Thailand, a senior Thai official said Sunday.

Prasong Soonsiri, head of the National Security Council, said army and supreme command officers would decide on a safe area where the refugees could be moved from "Site 7."

Site 7 is too crowded and also

too far inside Thailand, Prasong said during a telephone interview with the Associated Press.

The refugees at Site 7 were among 230,000 Kampucheans pushed into Thailand by a massive Vietnamese border offensive that began last November.

When Thai authorities moved the refugees to Site 7 in January, they said it would be only a temporary haven for them, and the refugees would have to return to the border when the fighting died

down. Vietnamese attacks have subsided in recent weeks.

Site 7 is near the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, and about 12 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border, the area of fighting between Kampuchean guerrillas and Vietnamese troops occupying Kampuchea. Senior Thai military sources have said the refugees may be moved to Site 2, about 45 kilometres north of Site 7 and four kilometres from the frontier.

W. European ministers to discuss EFA

LONDON (R) — West European defence ministers begin what could be make-or-break talks Monday on ambitious proposals for joint production of a jet fighting to serve into the next century.

The European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) has been on the drawing board since 1983 but arguments over its size and role, and over project leadership, have virtually stalled the negotiations.

A meeting in Rome last month brought some interim agreements and this week ministers from France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain will see if they have yielded any real progress.

If their two days of discussions yield nothing, then the venture could collapse. British officials said last week.

The outlook is less than promising as there is no public sign of compromise in the basic disagreement between France, which wants a light, cheap aircraft for use in ground attack, and Britain, which favours a heavier air combat plane.

French President Francois Mitterrand said recently he was ready for concessions but France would build a fighter on its own if the demands of collaboration were too great.

In Britain, officials said there had been no breakthroughs since the Rome talks and Defence Minister Michael Heseltine told parliament: "There are still very large differences of view."

At stake is Western Europe's biggest collaborative defence project, worth up to \$30 billion. As many as 1,000 planes could be needed and the long production run would keep costs down and boost export prospects.

British Aerospace and Avions Marcel-Dassault of France have already produced mock-ups of their fighter designs and both firms are ready to go it alone if need be.

West Germany has rejected both these options and made clear it wants the joint programme to go ahead. In Rome the five ministers reached interim agreements on the weight and engine thrust of the plane and sent their experts away to study the details.

On Monday they will consider the expert opinions on whether those specifications can really satisfy all the parties.

Even if the answer is yes the problems will not be over, since they will then have to tackle other thorny issues such as sharing out the workload.

The wrangling over EFA has caused dismay among NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) authorities in Brussels, keen to see shrinking European defence budgets used to the best effect.

In a surprise intervention last week, NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington urged the British government and British industry to take collaboration more seriously.

In a London speech he said Britain was at or near the top of the West European league in high-technology arms production, but he added: "Unfortunately we are in much the same place when it comes to chauvinism and complacency."

Wider questions of collaboration will be on the agenda over the next two days at a meeting of the defence ministers of the 13 European NATO countries, which coincides with the EFA talks.

The 13-nation sessions, alternating with the five-country EFA discussions, will review progress in implementing new guidelines on cooperation.

There projects have been singled out as suitable under these guidelines, two for anti-armour weapons and one for mortars.

U.S. killer was 'wracked by sexual fantasies'

WEST POINT, California (AP) — Leonard Lake, suspected with a friend of killing up to 25 people before committing suicide, was wracked by sexual fantasies and prepared for nuclear holocaust.

Investigators, acquaintances and his diary depict the former Marine and jack-of-all-trades as a bewildering combination of reticence and assertiveness. A man who shunned neighbours at his rugged, isolated Sierra Nevada foothills home.

His ranch complex, hidden from the road by trees and shrubs, included a cinder-block bunker with a crude wooden cell. In that cell, police believe Lake and a companion, Charles Ng, may have tortured and murdered more than two dozen victims over a two-year period. Police say they have found videotapes of women being threatened with weapons.

To date, the remains of at least five victims have been found on Lake's property.

"Who knows where this is going to end?" said Jim Sienquist, a spokesman for the Calaveras County Sheriff's Department. "We just don't know. We don't

know how many victims we have. All we really know is that we have a lot of missing people who had a connection to Lake and Ng."

With Lake dead and Ng on the run, Calaveras County Sheriff Claude Ballard says the best evidence is Lake's 250-page handwritten journal that allegedly details a chilling record of rape, murder and torture.

Few details of the diary have been released. One investigator who saw the diary said Lake believed women should be used as "sex slaves."

"Unless we catch the elusive Mr. Ng," says Calaveras County coroner Terry Parker, "this case will never be solved. The identities of these victims may never be known."

Lake's odyssey of real and fantasy violence ended abruptly on June 2. He swallowed a poison capsule shortly after he was arrested for shoplifting at a south San Francisco lumber store and died after four days in a coma.

Ng was with Lake at the store, but escaped arrest. A martial arts expert, explosives specialist and burglar, Ng

has been described as a chameleon, adept at disguises and looking far younger than his 24 years. He is believed now to be in Canada.

Ng was born Dec. 24, 1960, in Hong Kong. His father, Kenneth Ng, was an affluent businessman and sent his son to England to attend an expensive secondary school. Ng later joined the Marines.

Lake, a fervent survivalist, moved to his ranch in 1982, where he built a concrete-block bunker for safety in the event of a nuclear attack, authorities said. He kept weapons and apparently practised survivalist techniques regularly.

Police had no clues that anything was amiss until they started looking into the reasons behind Lake's suicide.

While searching the property, police found an album Lake left, with dozens of pictures of women and a diary which details "operation miranda," his fantasy of surviving a nuclear holocaust in a concrete bunker stocked with food, weapons and female slaves.

They began searching the property, and found a number of locations where "large numbers of

bones... a great amount" were found, said coroner Terry Parker.

On Friday, investigators uncovered 1,800 silver dollars as they formed a human chain and laboriously searched the property. So far, the remains of five people have been found along with many human bones and the teeth of small children.

Many of the bone fragments were charred. Ballard said new finds included burned bone fragments and "fingerprints, teeth and fillings."

In all, investigators have found human remains at nine locations on the property.

Homicide Lt. Don Trujillo told the San Jose Mercury News that Lake showed signs of mental problems as early as 1970.

"He started out as a voyeur, took photographs of young ladies... and from what appears in the journal, evolved through fantasy or insanity into a killer."

"He was into deviant sexual behavior, including bondage, liked to photograph his sex partners and kept numerous albums of the people he photographed," Trujillo was quoted as saying.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WHERE'S THE LADY

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

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♥ A 3

♦ A J 7 6 3

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WEST

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The bidding:

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1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

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